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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

South America Shifts Wars

U. S. Employers Shorten Week

Britain Fills Cabinet Seats

Mr. Hoover Pleads for Child

Gandhi Returns to Jail Rule

Rome Feels Sham Night Attack

TWO wars near an end and a new war prepares to start in South America. The Sao Paulo rebels fighting Brazil's dictatorship for return to the Constitution, suffer heavy losses and ask for peace terms. During 80 days 130,000 men have been fighting, being the biggest war South America has ever known in point of numbers. Paraguay recaptures Fort Boqueron in the Chaco region, which is expected to end its war with Bolivia. In Chile Gen. Bartolome Blanche, dictator, sends warships to the state of Antofagasta to quell a rebellion demanding civil government. Colombia opens training camps for officers and announces war with Peru as inevitable. Half of South America makes or talks war—proving that even in hard times human nature is willing and waiting to make bad conditions worse.

¶ The General Motors Corporation puts 15,000 office workers in Detroit and New York on the five-day week with no reduction in pay. Shop workers on an hourly basis are not affected. The Ford Motor Company announces a cut in all salaries and wages. Its minimum for laborers drops from $6 a day to $4 and $5. Skilled minimum is 62½ cents an hour. Standard Oil of New Jersey now has everybody on a 40-hour week, with a 9 per cent cut. Employment is being spread swiftly. The ideal method, where possible, is that of General Motors—A reduced working week, a pay envelope that holds its figure.

¶ Britain appoints three Conservatives and two Liberals to fill final vacancies left by the resigning Free Traders. The King arrives from Scotland and adds a formal touch to what proves to be a remarkably smooth turnover for one of such proportions. Viscount Snowden radiocasts the reason for the resignation of himself and his fellows: The Ottawa conference might have given a lead toward removing tariffs—"Instead, it banged, bolted and barred the door."

¶ President Hoover speaks over the air to 3000 delegates attending the Second Women's Conference on Current Problems in New York. He stresses the new possibilities under recent legislation of home ownership for the people of small incomes. He cites the strain of depressed times upon children. He would see them kept out of industry, kept in school. He sees as a first right moral and spiritual training for every child—to help him stand firm under the pressure of life.

¶ Mahatma Gandhi is returned to regular status in Yeroda jail. No more the seat under the mango tree in the sunny courtyard with unending streams of visitors. Indian leaders complain that his special privileges should continue while he talks on with Hindus and Moslems about the British plan. But the impartial outside observer does detect a difference. A self-starving martyr growing weaker is one thing—A normal 100-pounder lustily swigging his goat's milk is quite another.

¶ Soviet Russia, admitting quality has been sacrificed to quantity, reverses its policy. Moscow's new decree says no increased acreage will be planted in 1933 except for wheat, oats and barley. No added hand crops to overload the workers. The autumn planting is 10,000,000 acres behind, half the collective workers are loafing, weeds are taking the farms. The Soviet, which recently withdrew concessions, may soon grant still bigger ones. Peasants are human beings—They must have something definite to back up the will to work.

¶ The National Congress of Parents and Teachers plans a program of character training. Both teachers and parents can teach character while assisting the child's education in safety, thrift, use of leisure, use of radio, care of animals. No more telling children to scrunch down in the seat on street cars. No more wrong instruction by elders that results in that variable birthday business—"I'm eight years old at home and six when we travel on the train."

¶ Rome goes through a realistic night bombing raid. The darkened city gets no sleep as anti-aircraft guns boom away at attacking airplanes which finally break through the flashing searchlights' beams and drop dummy bombs in vital places. The citizens, forewarned, are impressed though not terrified by the display of what modern war means. But thousands of housemaids refuse to believe that only a practice sham is intended. Their wild wailing keeps up after the guns cease—when their employers find they have stocked the larder with all the war-time provender the grocers will let them bring home.

Nova Scotia Drink 'Control' Condemned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Truro, N. S., Sept. 30

DR. E. A. KINLEY, president of the Social Service Council, in addressing the annual provincial convention here today said:

"Our Province is suffering from an unholy alliance with the liquor traffic. Our people have not shown the statesmanship of Abraham Lincoln who said, 'I would rather lose my right hand than sign a document that will perpetuate the liquor traffic.' That our law is perpetuating it cannot be denied by even its supporters. It has not filled our provincial treasury as it was intended. It has not eliminated bootlegging or the drinking of substitutes for hard liquor. We will wake up some morning to intolerable conditions created by the liquor selling and the people of Nova Scotia will rise up against it."

Work Week Of General Motors Cut

Five Days, Same Pay, From Oct. 1 for Office Force Only

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—General Motors Corporation will reorganize its office staffs in New York and Detroit on a five-day share-the-work week basis beginning Oct. 1, with no reduction in weekly salary schedules for about 5000 workers who will go on a five-day week, it has become known here.

The workers will receive the same pay for five days as they now do for five and a half days.

The shorter working schedule may make it necessary for General Motors Corporation to increase the number of its employees in order to take care of the vast amount of clerical work that has to be done, it was said in informed circles. The five-day schedule will be applied only to the office staffs and will not include workers in the plants who are engaged on an hourly basis, it was said. Any decision to extend the shorter week schedule to various divisions of the corporation will be left to each company.

Inauguration of the shorter working week is in line with President Hoover's plan for spreading employment among the largest possible number of workers. General Motors Corporation is the second of the large industrial concerns in this territory to put their workers on a shorter week schedule. Standard Oil of New Jersey, whose president, Mr. Walter C. Teagle, is chairman of the share-the-work movement, inaugurated a shorter week for its workers on July 1.

Mr. Alfred P. Sloan, president of General Motors Corporation, is in charge of the organization of the share-the-work movement in the Second Federal Reserve District. Inauguration of the five-day week for office staffs of the corporation followed a series of conferences between Mr. Sloan and Mr. Teagle, it was said.

Increased activity in the financial district recently was reflected in an announcement yesterday by Hornblower & Weeks, members of the New York Stock Exchange, that they would increase salaries of all employees 10 per cent on Oct. 1. The firm has recalled about 100 employees since July 1, it was said.

New Ford Wage Minimum Of $4 a Day Is Announced

DETROIT, Sept. 30 (AP)—The Ford Motor Company announces "pay adjustments" affecting all employees of the company from the highest executives down.

The statement of the company said that the new minimum for common labor will be 50 cents an hour, but that the majority of the factory employees will receive 62½ cents an hour.

The Ford working day is eight hours. At the Dearborn factory most of the men are employed three or four days a week, and some work five days.

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THINGS PRESENT

Republicans who have wondered about the consequences of the apparent procession of Progressives into Democratic ranks, will find some comforting words in the latter half of Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," Editorial page.

Shame on us if we have tolerated hate in our politics! Read the last item in today's Mirror of World Opinion and share the sage counsel with friends.

How has your clam chowder been lately? If the folks haven't been passing their bowls for a second helping, perhaps you should look at the recipe in the northwest corner of today's Household page.

If you have ever been a child, perhaps something about "Surprise Packets" on the Home Forum will stir up funny little recollections.

AND THINGS TO COME

Professor Carver will have something to say on the subject of courage tomorrow—that so-called courage that wets applaud when, in a wet community, some wet announces himself as a wet. "Prohibition Facts."

Saturday brings the following pages: Book Reviews; Antiques and Interior Decoration; News of Music, Arts, Theater; Educational.

Grave Danger to Young Women Seen in Event of Legal Liquor

Vassar Faculty Member Says Saloon Would Parade in Modernistic Dress as 'Tea Room' Where Drinks Would Be Served Freely

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 30—Distillers and brewers would lose no time in catching up with the tobacco manufacturers for their share of the patronage of young women if their product was legalized through the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, in the opinion of Dr. William Bancroft Hill, author and lecturer, who has been a member of the faculty of Vassar College for 30 years.

There is no doubt, he holds, that were the return of the saloon made possible, the saloon would make its appearance in the dress of a teashop, where the young women would be welcome, "with or without her men friends."

Recalling reports that with the overthrow of prohibition would come "the modernistic child of the old-time saloon, made particularly attractive to women," Dr. Hill warned that young American womanhood is the foundation upon which the liquor trade would attempt to reëstablish and build up its business. He saw a "marked increase of drinking by women, especially those of the younger generation," as one of the results of the rejection of prohibition by the American people.

"There is every reason to believe," Dr. Hill said, "that the repeal of prohibition would be followed by a marked increase of drinking by women, especially those of the younger generation. The modern woman frames her own code of morals and conduct, and she insists that no restrictions be placed upon her because of her sex.

"If her men friends smoke and drink, she feels at liberty to do the same. Unquestionably, the liquor vendors will make every effort to secure her patronage and thus double their sales. Attractive places for drinking, furnished to suit her taste and called by some less sordid name than saloon, will be opened and alluringly advertised, and to them she will be welcomed either with or without her men friends."

Because of their lack of knowledge of conditions in the time of the saloon, the young women of today are urging repeal of the prohibition laws in the name of temperance, said Dr. Hill, continuing:

"Most of the women, especially the young women who are now active in urging prohibition reform, which means repeal, have little sympathy with total abstinence. When they advocate temperance they mean by that word a moderate use of intoxicants. Also they have a most imperfect knowledge of the evils wrought by the old, licensed

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SU'S MUTINEERS GET SETBACK IN FRONTIER CRISIS

Manchurian Rebels Near Soviet Border Reported Under Control

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Sept. 30—Harbin reports state that the Japanese Consul, Mr. Yamazaki, and other consular officials, escaped from Manchuli in automobiles which the Soviet Consul provided when mutineers of Gen. Su Ping-wen's railway guard mutinied. A Japanese army officer flew over Manchuli and Hailar and reported signs of order being restored.

General Su apologized for the outbreak and reiterated his allegiance to Manchukuo, declaring that he was doing his utmost to control the situation. Consequently the Japanese army is at present depending on General Su. Moreover Japan is reluctant to act at the frontier, since it does not wish to affect Soviet sensibilities.

The mutineers are reported to have damaged the Japanese Consulate, taking prisoner the superintendent of the consular police and his subordinates.

An unconfirmed report states that Soviet guards across the frontier have been reënforced and have announced their intention of disarming any troops crossing.

At Mukden the censor has released news that the Japanese gendarmerie are holding Major Kurata, two other Japanese officers and two Japanese residents accused of assassinating a Manchurian merchant.

Pirates have captured four Japanese and two Korean fishermen off Port Arthur, demanding 28,000 yen ransom.

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Sept. 30 — Nanking now admits that the Shantung war settlement has collapsed and that Gen. Han Fu-chu is advancing steadily despite agreement to withdraw. General Han has cynically telegraphed to Marshal Chiang Kai-shek requesting punishment for disobeying Nanking, but adding that he was continuing his disobedience.

Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER
Professor of Economics
Harvard University
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

64—Why Are All Subversionists so Frantically Active?

"WHERESOEVER the carcase is, there will the eagles be gathered together." Wherever there is discontent there will be people who try to profit by it. The depression has, very naturally, produced a vast amount of discontent. A great many people are puzzled by it. All they know about it is that they are not as well off as they used to be. They are inclined, therefore, to blame someone or something for it.

Communists are fanning this discontent and trying to make people believe that it is the fault of the system of private property in farms, shops, stores and factories. Anti-restrictionists are trying to make them believe that it is the fault of the restriction of immigration. Paid wet propagandists are shameless enough to join this army of subversionists. They fan the discontent and try to make it appear that the depression is the result of prohibition. In fact, every subversive organization is trying to make capital out of the depression. They know that, when times get better, discontent will tend to disappear and their case will be hopeless.

McKEE BATTLE FOR FULL TERM NOT ENDED YET

Order for Nov. 8 Election Appealed—Reverses Previous Ruling

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 — Citizen forces under the leadership of the Committee of One Thousand are today preparing to circulate nominating petitions for an independent for Mayor of New York at the election on Nov. 8, following a four-to-one decision by the Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court late yesterday ordering a mayoralty poll on that day.

The decision reverses the findings of Supreme Court Justice John E. McGeehan a week ago postponing the election until next year—the end of the regular term. An appeal will be taken immediately on behalf of Mayor Joseph V. McKee, who, as aldermanic head, succeeded to the mayoralty when it was resigned by Mayor James J. Walker on Sept. 1, and will be argued next week before the Court of Appeals for final determination. A decision is expected before Oct. 11, the final date for filing nominations.

The dissenting opinion of Justice Francis Martin, who upheld the McGeehan decision that Mayor McKee succeeded Mayor Walker for the balance of his term, expiring Jan. 1, 1934, removes the need for consent to appeal the appellate ruling. Justice Martin, holding that the city charter covered the entire situation, disagreed with his four colleagues' view that it was the policy of the State to fill vacancies in elective offices at the first possible election.

Turns on Public Policy

In view of the wide difference of interpretation of the law in the matter by the appellate justices, it is seen here that the final decision must turn in considerable degree upon considerations of public policy. The consensus among independent citizen groups is that if the city is compelled to elect a Mayor this fall, the charter intention of a free popular vote will be defeated, and all those immediate evils which the charter provision against even-year elections sought to prevent involved.

Tammany alone will hold 40 per cent of the power in the nominating convention, if it is held, and the political composition of the county committees of the five boroughs makes it certain that its chief, Mr. John F. Curry, and his chief-down-state ally, Mr. John H. McCooey, Kings "boss," will control the situation.

If the appellate division is sustained by the highest court and Tammany overrides Mr. McKee and the Bronx County democracy, whence he hails, in the Walker succession, Mayor McKee will have only three months in which to carry through his economy program for a $100,000,000 reduction in the 1933 budget.

The Mayor continued today to confine his activities to his budgetary relief plans which have won him an independent citizen following among taxpayer, trade and reform groups. The New York State Chamber of Commerce today extended formal backing to his efforts to reduce municipal expenditures, at the same time calling upon Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt to undertake a similar leadership in the State.

G. O. P. Seeks Candidate

With the Court of Appeals preparing to "write the last chapter" in the court test, the Republican city organization also is making ready to nominate a candidate. A call for a convention of G. O. P. city committeemen on Oct. 7 or 8 was sent out today by Mr. Samuel S. Koenig, chairman. The Socialists already have designated Mr. Morris Hillquit for the place.

The candidate situation is badly scrambled. There is no doubt that Mr. Walker has a following, but

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ROOSEVELT BIDS FOR DOUBTFUL WISCONSIN VOTE

G. O. P.-Progressive Split, He Hears in Milwaukee, to Aid Democrats

By RICHARD L. STROUT
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 30—Fresh from another attack on the Republican tariff policy, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt today plunged into the turbulent politics of Wisconsin, where one of the sharpest and most uncertain campaign fights in the country is under way.

The 13 electoral votes of the State have been thrown into the grab bag by recent domestic events and now it is anybody's guess who will get them. Democrats, however, it developed today, are confident of the result, asserting that the split between La Follette progressives and "stalwart" Republicans will make their own victory certain.

Governor Roosevelt's arrival finds the La Follette machine suffering from the first major defeat in a generation. Mr. Walter J. Kohler, prominent manufacturer, defeated Gov. Philip F. La Follette, younger brother of Senator Robert M. La Follette, for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, while another stalwart, Mr. John Chapple, editor of a small town Wisconsin newspaper, defeated Senator John J. Blaine, La Follette progressive, for the nomination as Senator. Now the prospect is that the disgruntled progressive faction will flock into the Democratic ranks.

Following a drive about Milwaukee and a brief address at the Eagles' Auditorium, Governor Roosevelt went into conference with state Democratic leaders at the Schroeder Hotel. He was told the party prospect is bright. Democrats polled only about 150,000 votes in the primaries Sept. 20, as contrasted with 700,000 for the Republicans. However, about half the Republican votes were for progressive nominees.

See Progressive Split

It is now asserted that the 300,000 votes of the defeated Progressives will be split up, with two-thirds going to Governor Roosevelt, and possibly one-third for Mr. Norman Thomas, the Socialist candidate. Such a result presumably would give the Democrats victory. However, tremendous interest has been aroused over Wisconsin in the campaign. A record vote is anticipated, some asserting that 1,000,000 ballots will be cast, which poll would throw the result into doubt, and leave the contest anybody's race.

Although running as a Republican, Governor Roosevelt was told today that Mr. Kohler has not mentioned President Hoover's name in his campaign. Mr. Ray Benjamin, a close personal friend of the President, has recently been in conference with Mr. Kohler, urging him to identify his group with the Administration. A decision as to this particular snarl of Wisconsin's tangled politics is expected shortly.

Governor Roosevelt arrived here on the heels of his savage attack on

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Hoover Favors Firmer Check On Employment of Children

Radio Address to Women's Organizations Carried On National Network—Use of Leisure Leads New York Program

By MARJORIE SHULER
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—Nearly 3000 leaders in women's organizations from 10 eastern states sat in the ballroom of the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria from 10 o'clock yesterday morning to 10 o'clock last evening while 22 prominent citizens, including the President of the United States, advised them how to use their leisure time.

The women seemed to be of two opinions as to whether they have leisure or not, for they applauded Mrs. William Dick Sporbog, president of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, when she told them how much time they take away from their homes, and also applauded Dr. Flora Rose of Cornell University when she said that home-makers have less leisure today because of the necessity for utilizing old materials for clothing.

But they were at one in their thirst for information, the city women and the country women, of whom one group started by automobile at 4 o'clock in the morning in order to attend the conference, which was arranged by the New York Herald Tribune and presided over by its able organizer, Mrs. William Brown Maloney, editor of the Herald Tribune Sunday magazine.

The keynote of the addresses was given by Mr. Owen D. Young, who praised the machine for its production and for the release from physical strain which it brings to human beings, but indicted men and women for not learning how to live in a machine age.

"The trouble is not with the machine but with ourselves," he said. "We are not developing our religious, economic, political and social organizations rapidly enough to keep up with the machine. We do not develop our moral sensibility as rapidly as the machine age puts responsibility upon us. We do not create consumer buying power as rapidly as we create things to buy.

"We do not shorten hours of labor and spread our work as rapidly as the production of the machine justifies. We do not learn how to use our leisure as rapidly as the machine creates it. So we have moral delinquencies and crime, unemployment, underconsumption, paralysis in the circulation of money and of goods and under the tragic tension of our own incapacity we blame the machine."

The women were reminded last evening that none of the problems before them are greater than those

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

MASSACHUSETTS G. O. P. STRESSES NEED FOR UNITY

State Convention Opens at Symphony Hall With Haigis Chairman

Unification of all Republicans under a banner of practical common sense and strict economy in governmental expenditures was the keynote of the Republican State Convention sounded at Symphony Hall today by Mr. John W. Haigis, permanent chairman.

His appeal was directed pointblank to the "Old Guard, the Young Guard, the progressive, conservative, repealist, submissionist, antirepealist and every other divisionist" of which the party is composed, to forget controversial questions upon which members of the party disagree and to get down to business on the greater economic issues confronting the Commonwealth.

There was a hearty response from the crowded hall to Mr. Haigis's declaration that President Hoover had accepted more than his share of the responsibility for bringing the country out of the business crisis, and that no act of his warranted the finger of accusation at his Adminis-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Russians Grip Visitors' Hands

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Doors Open Wide to Foreign Tourists; See What We've Done, Guides Exclaim

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By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
Special European Correspondence

In a French periodical an advertisement caught my eye. It was an announcement addressed to teachers, students, lawyers, doctors and members of the middle classes in particular, that for a remarkably low sum—or so it appeared—a tour in Russia could be taken. Now tourism has become a recognized and indeed a leading industry in many countries, and a number of organizations use large letters in exhorting the foreigner to visit this and that picturesque or historical site. But Russia had never appealed to the tourist before.

No doubt Russia well deserves a visit; but the present enterprise is political rather than economic. The terms are particularly advantageous and it is sought to attract groups rather than individuals. In all the European capitals Soviet agencies are endeavoring to shepherd business men and intellectuals; and different itineraries are arranged for different classes of visitors. They are taken to the large towns, to the beauty spots of the Volga and the Caucasus; they are shown over the factories; and the recent constructions which have been made possible by the capital and the engineering skill of other countries are pointed out to them.

Obviously these voyages, though they may bring fresh resources to Russia, are chiefly intended for propagandist purposes. It is altogether unlikely that Russia will develop into a tourist center for the western nations of Europe. But it is highly probable that many of the visitors who have thus been taken round, will speak of Russia with some sympathy, and will often praise Russia and its accomplishments to all their acquaintances.

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There is, of course, nothing illegitimate in this activity. On the contrary, anything which is calculated to lead to better understandings is to be welcomed. France, too, hopes that those who visit its cities will develop friendlier feelings; and it would be foolish to deny to Russia a method of making itself known of which other countries are glad to avail themselves.

Nevertheless criticism is not lacking. The Russian tourist agencies, which boast that they have induced thousands of persons to make the trip, are denounced, notably in the Journal des Débats and in the Echo de Paris. It is suggested that while there may be many visitors who have a real desire to observe and to instruct themselves, and who are capable of distinguishing between the false and the real, there are also a number of people who, by a sort of intellectual snobbery, demand nothing better than to be converted to Communism. They are to be found, above all, in the fashionable salons of Paris.

Perhaps there is a certain amount of theatrical preparation for excursionists in Russia, but, as Mr. G. Bernard Shaw, who went with a party to Russia, remarked when he was accused of letting himself be deceived by mere stage setting, it is inconceivable that thousands of miles of countryside and whole towns have been specially faked for the simple-minded tourist. Were the rulers of Russia capable of such an enormous mise-en-scène, they would indeed be extraordinarily clever men. It must be assumed that only those who wish to be deceived by a superficial view are so deceived.

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For more than 10 years we have been told in innumerable newspaper articles, and countless volumes, the so-called "truth about Russia," and yet somehow the ordinary man is no wiser. For those who go to Russia, for the most part, see precisely what they set out to see. If they believe in the great Russian experiment, they come back enthusiastic. If they are convinced in advance that it is inhuman and a failure, they return with sheaves of corroboration of their views. Obviously there are able correspondents and other observers who have studied Russia for years, and who have formed opinions in all impartiality; but their work is drowned by these contradictory impressions. Hence the difficulty which always persists of coming to right conclusions about Russia. And it is to be doubted whether the difficulty will be lessened by the thousands of reports which will be made in all the western countries by the returning tourists.

PARENTS ASKED TO TEACH CHILD TRAVEL HONESTY

Attempt to Evade Paying Car Fare Put in Realm of Faulty Ethics

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 30—If a mother tells her child to "scrunch down in the seat" so the street car conductor will not charge her full fare, is she aware of the harm she is doing to her little girl's character? She should become aware and mend her ways if she is a member of some Parent-Teacher Association, for the National Congress of Parents and Teachers is planning a program of character training for parents during the coming year to correct just such careless habits.

The new emphasis upon character training was explained by Mrs. Hugh Bradford, president of the congress, at the fall board meeting in session here today.

Dr. Joseph M. Artman, general secretary of the Religious Education Association, who heads the congress's new committee on character education, advised the board to study character training not as something separate from its other activities but as something that is to be achieved through all of them. A parent or teacher can be "teaching character," he said, "when he is giving the child education in safety, thrift, use of leisure, use of the radio, care of animals, and so on."

The sensational moving picture, the crime-depicting newspaper and the low standard radio amusement which many a child gets as daily fare are likely to outweigh in influence the work of the three traditional child-training agencies, the home, school and church, if parents are not on the alert, Dr. Artman said. He thinks the National Congress of Parents and Teachers with its large membership can do much to protect children from undesirable influences if it undertakes the task.

Through teaching kindness to animals, many teachers are giving children basic character training, Mrs. Jennie R. Nichols of Tacoma, Wash., chairman of humane education, told the congress board. In a public school in Denver, for example, through the interest of the principal, Miss Clara Johnston, humane education led to a study of international good will.

Mrs. Nichols urged that members of the congress interested in humane education turn their attention to discouraging the sale of firearms either as toys or actual playthings.

English Village Gets Pump Handle

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—"We want our pump handle," chanted a numerous deputation from the Leicestershire village of Desford which under the leadership of their parish clerk drove over in carts and lorries to Market Bosworth.

Their clamors turned into scenes of triumph when they recovered the treasured pump handle and bucket of their historic village pump, a memorial of Queen Victoria. A few days previously these essential accessories had been removed by order of the Market Bosworth rural authorities to put out of action the pump whose water had been deemed unfit for drinking.

ARTISTS AID IDLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Sept. 30—Residents of the Mt. Airy artists' colony have contributed to a fund which has put unemployed men at work on the erection of a recreation center. It will contain an amphitheater which will also house a swimming pool situated between the stage and the rustic seats. Sets and scenery for the stage will be designed by resident painters.

PARIS VOICES FIRM FAITH IN LEAGUE

Herriot Resists 'Campaign of Pessimism' Aimed at Achievements

HOOVER'S APPEAL ON ARMS LAUDED

Cecil, Speaking for Britain, Declares Geneva's Peace Efforts Fruitful

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Sept. 30 — Condemning what he described as "the campaign of pessimism" directed against the League of Nations, the French Prime Minister, M. Edouard Herriot, took the speaker's stand in the Assembly yesterday to pledge France's unqualified support to the League.

M. Herriot refused to discuss the difficulties which now separate France and Germany on the question of disarmament. "I desire," he said, "not to pronounce a single word of a nature to disturb the calm of this Assembly. This is neither the place nor the time to evoke existing difficulties at the risk of aggravating them. They are questions so serious that we should reflect upon them with all conscience. They are not matters concerning which we want to improvise."

This statement is sufficient to indicate what strong convictions the French spokesman has of the physical consequences of Germany's demand for equality in armaments. The Assembly listened in impressive silence to his address. Occasional brief outbursts of applause emphasized the solemnity with which his remarks were received.

The German Foreign Minister, Baron Constantin von Neurath, having left here Tuesday for Berlin, the German delegation which occupied its customary seats was headed by Herr von Rosenberg.

Support for Pact

M. Herriot expressed regret at the "partial absence" of the United States from League activities and rejoiced that "parallel to our efforts the best intellects in the United States are working to reënforce the effectiveness of the Briand-Kellogg pact."

This, he remarked, was the tenor of the appeal President Hoover addressed to the world in a document which has become essential for any discussions of disarmament. This is also the meaning, he continued, of the very important address of the American Secretary of State, Mr. Henry L. Stimson.

"Europe has not perhaps recognized the significance of this pronouncement which, considering that neutrality is impossible in the face of the crime of war, imposed upon states binding obligations to consult in case of a return of this atrocious scourge," the French Premier said.

Estimating the importance for the world of decisions reached at the Lausanne Conference, M. Herriot remarked: "It is possible that witnesses are too near this event and have not measured its values. We have the right to invoke the opinion of an arbitrator reputed for the independence of his judgment; 'Lausanne,' says Senator Borah, 'is the most important step taken since the World War toward reëstablishment of confidence in political affairs and business." France, by its conduct at Lausanne, M. Herriot maintained, has shown itself inclined to consultation.

"Nothing But the Covenant"

The Paris spokesman summed up French doctrine in foreign affairs and with regard to the League as: "The Covenant, the whole Covenant, nothing but the Covenant." Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, British representative, who spoke immediately following M. Herriot, joined in rebuking pessimistic estimates of the League's accomplishments. He pointed out that it is not the League but members of the League who must take the responsibility of its success or failure in the questions it handles.

The dispute between Paraguay and Bolivia could not have arisen, Lord Cecil was sure, if the doctrine of the Covenant had been complied with by both parties. Likewise if France and Germany were both guided by provisions of the Covenant they would find a way to agree.

Lord Cecil deplored the apparent diminution in enthusiasm for peace since the war and asserted that no machinery for the prevention of war could be effective without "the will to peace." "All nations could disarm if they chose," he asserted. Their very existence depended on whether they were in earnest or not.

The British spokesman declares the League had again proved its machinery and methods to be adequate and efficient in bringing about settlement of the Liberian question. He refuted charges concerning extravagance on the part of the League and expressed assurance that it would be possible to make necessary economies without seriously hampering its efficiency.

League's Purse Lean

GENEVA, Sept. 29 (AP)—Prospect of financial straits for the League of Nations hung over the Council today, following a report which showed only 64 per cent of the contributions from member nations had been received up to Sept. 19. "If it should be impossible for the secretary-general and the Assembly to induce states that have not paid to send their contributions this year," Carl Hambro, member of the supervisory commission, said, "the League will be in a very difficult position at the end of the year."

BOSTON STORE SHOWS RESULTS OF CONFIDENCE

E. T. Slattery Company Methods Revealed in Its President

Anyone thinking of excusing lethargic business conditions by remarking that the confidence of the buying public must be restored before prosperity can have a chance, need not attempt to include Mr. Patrick A. O'Connell in any sidelong and this-means-you-too glances.

Mr. O'Connell is president of the National Retail Dry Goods Association and before urging confidence upon others he has attended to his own, an idea which is so simple and old-fashioned that it may have escaped many persons in these troublous times.

Mr. O'Connell is no mere smiling theorist. He is part of the buying public himself. As president of the E. T. Slattery Company in Boston he buys from manufacturers because he is confident he can sell what he buys. He buys carefully. People buy carefully from him. Then if the manufacturers make carefully, the triumvirate is complete which makes successful business. No link in the chain can be weak. Each responsibility is allotted and the thing will go awry if any one element tries to shift responsibility to another.

Thoughts of Merchants

At a time when a lot of people in that immense company known as the buying public are wondering just what goes on in the heads of merchants, it is interesting to pluck Mr. O'Connell for a moment out of the welter of interests that surround him and just listen to him. He is an amusing man with a way of slipping fundamentals into overalls, as you might say, so that anyone can understand them.

"The old-time merchant was a peddler," he says, "who carried all his stock on his back. He bought most nearly what his customers wanted because he did not wish to be weary to no good end. Capable buyers of merchandise in our association stores are like that. They buy as if they were going to have to carry their purchases on their backs until they were sold. They buy so the burden shall not have to be carried long."

One has heard of people who expressed a suspicion that they were not sure they could do business in stores if they tried to. A purchaser, with the money in her hand to pay for it, went into a store to buy a $250 watch of a certain make. The store did not carry that make. No harm in that. But when the customer asked if the store could get it for her, she was told this would be impossible. She went out of the store with her $250. Make no mistake. She bought the watch. She bought it elsewhere. Another store got her $250.

Super-Salesmanship

Well, Mr. O'Connell thinks common sense ought to defeat that sort of thing. So it ought. This period in the economic history of the country is a good example of the "other days, other ways" business. In ordinary times, salesmanship is adequate. In times like these super-salesmanship is needed. The fact of the matter is that people in jobs everywhere have got a few repairs to make in their own philosophy; namely to the end that, if you hire out to do a job, be prepared to do it. To do more than the job, if the need arises.

For example. A woman came into the store at 5:25. She found a saleswgirl to whom she said she was looking for a $49.50 dress. Did the girl put on a gloomy expression, look none too surreptitiously at the clock, shift her gum and wearily claw out one or two dresses from a rack?

She did not. She sped around looking for a half dozen dresses at that price, and deftly asking for various clues as to what the woman wanted, just as she would have if it had been 10 in the morning.

Suddenly the woman realized it was closing time.

"Oh, well, I mustn't keep you. I'll come back another day."

"Oh, no," said the girl, "I'm not in any hurry. I want to find something you'll like. I can always find someone to let me out of the store, you know!"

Left With the Dress

The result was that at something like five minutes before six the woman left the store with a dress. Not a dress for $49.50, but one she liked better, which seemed to her a better investment, for $110. She'll be back one of these days too, more than likely.

Now every manufacturer and retail merchant knows perfectly well that the events of the last two or three years have not been sufficient to quench the fundamental acquisitive taste in people. People want to buy. They will buy if they can. To a certain extent, they must buy. Very well then. Upon that basis the manufacturer and the retailer proceed.

And at that juncture the new philosophy of quality comes in.

A good deal more than a year ago Mr. O'Connell began harping on the element of quality. The word is used advisedly. The long accepted idea that it pays to buy quality goods took on an altogether new and stricter meaning. Yet in the face of existing conditions many merchants lost their nerve. They put a twist on the proverb that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush and decided that, for the time being, it was better to sell cheap goods as quickly as possible, than to sell more expensive goods not so quickly. They got their reward. They lost customer confidence. They lost business. And the profit they had made was not enough to make up the difference.

Prices People Can Pay

Now good merchandise can be manufactured and bought wholesale and sold retail for prices people can pay. There are ways. For instance, fathers and mothers who have sighed over the clothes bills of their preparatory and college young fry have blinked and grinned at the idea Mr. O'Connell put into force in his store, a college shop, based first on budget resources, and overseen, moreover, by a committee of college juniors from New England colleges. Now, it's no good to price jersey dresses for classroom wear reasonably unless they are the kind of jersey dresses the average student wants to wear into a classroom. She wouldn't wear the wrong kind if she got it for 5 cents. One can find out what kind of jersey dresses they do want to wear, though, and then one goes out and has them made by a good manufacturer, who does not skimp seams or leave rough edges, and then can sell them to the candidates for the classroom, and everyone is happy.

While Mr. O'Connell's eye is on the outgo of merchandise, make no mistake, it is also on the avenues of that outgo. In the salesperson is most closely bound up the prestige of the store. Every store knows this. Some treat it less energetically as a stock in trade than others. But they will learn too. People will buy. That does not change. Partly because they must and they want to; partly because they feel a certain coöperative responsibility to share in what they have heard said so often, namely that a restoration of buying will specifically help straighten out the country.

But they want salespeople who can appreciate what they want, and help them to find it. In short, they expect the store to do what it advertises it can do: furnish them with good merchandise, intelligently sold to them at proper prices. As a matter of fact there is not much that is routine about selling to the public. People do not buy in the mass; they buy as individuals. That is just plain, common sense. Mr. O'Connell's labors with his association are based on that. Common sense is the quickest answer to make to opportunity. Public confidence waxes and grows fat as it finds people equipped and ready to do their jobs well.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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FAIRMONT'S BETTER BUTTER

COLLEGE PART-TIME CLASSES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—Mr. Edward J. Allen, director of Seth Low Junior College of Columbia University, announces that students who are unable for financial reasons to take a full college program may arrange for a part-time program adjusted to their means in university classes in the late afternoon and evening, offered in the rooms of Seth Low Junior College, No. 375 Pearl Street, Brooklyn.

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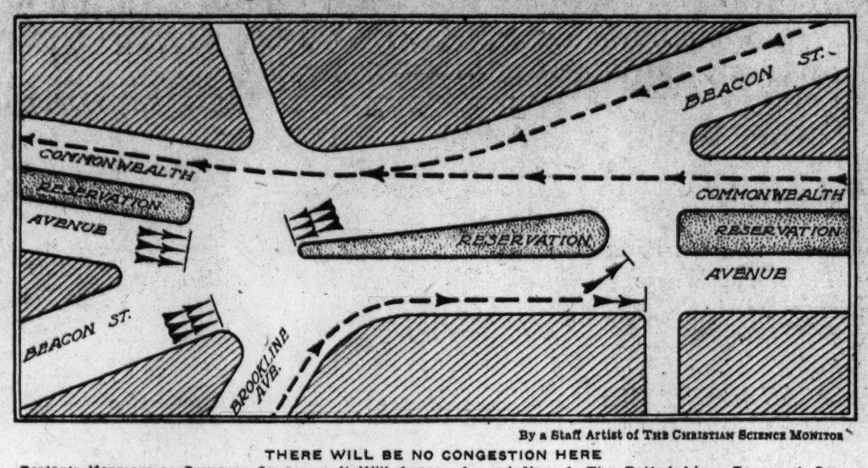

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THERE WILL BE NO CONGESTION HERE

Boston's Kenmore or Governor Square as It Will Appear Around Nov. 1. The Dotted Lines Represent Continuous Flow of Traffic Guided by Progressive Lighting. The Groups of Arrows Indicate Points at Which Traffic May Be Halted for the Brief Period Needed to Permit One Stream of Cars to Cross.

BOSTON CLEARS UPTOWN MOTOR TRAFFIC MAZE

Progressive Lights Will Enable Quick Trip Through Kenmore Square

Outbound automobiles from Boston will soon be able to speed along Commonwealth Avenue through Kenmore Square without a single stop inside the city limits. Plans for routing traffic by progressive lights through Kenmore Square, the last bottleneck to be eliminated from major city outlets, have now been sent to the draftsmen by Mr. John F. Hurley, chief traffic engineer. He expects they will be put into operation around Nov. 1.

Mr. Hurley explained that conditions are almost ideal for a free flow along Commonwealth Avenue, because all trucking is prohibited from using the avenue, and because it is separated into two one-way divisions. The speed of the flow will be set at as near 22 miles an hour as coördination with the Massachusetts Avenue lighting system will permit.

Traffic lights in Kenmore Square will have only two changes. Cars coming in town on Beacon Street and Commonwealth Avenue will be held up for cross traffic coming out from down town on Beacon Street and wishing to cross to Brookline Avenue. A rotary system will provide for all other directions of traffic, carrying them around the square without interruption. This continuous flow is expected to relieve congestion along Bay State Road. Motorists may find it quicker to go through Kenmore Square, and switch over to the Cambridge parkway near Cottage Farm Bridge.

According to Mr. Hurley, Boston was a pioneer in introducing progressive traffic control. When it was first installed in downtown Boston five years ago, police officials freely forecasted a complete failure. Since the system succeeded, under conditions which are believed to be much more trying than in newer cities, it has been adopted generally. New York City is now using the Boston system and is already reorganizing traffic control on lower Broadway.

The combination of traffic-light control and efficiency on the part of traffic officers has given Boston a constantly decreasing fatality record. For the first seven months of this year, according to figures just released, Boston's record of motor fatalities is rated at 10.7. The average for cities over 500,000 for the same period is 17.3, and some run as high as 29.5 and 24.9. Second to Boston is New York, with a figure of 13.7. Earlier this year, the National Safety Council recognized this record by presenting an engraved testimonial to the Boston Traffic Commission.

THE MOTHER CHURCH TO USE STATION WNAC

Commencing on Oct. 2 the services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will be broadcast over Station WNAC, Boston, each Sunday morning at 10:45 o'clock, eastern standard time, for one year.

WNAC is owned and operated by the Shepard Broadcasting Service, and is the key station of the Yankee Network. Its wavelength is 244 meters, which is a frequency of 1230 kilocycles, and it operates with a power of 1000 watts.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Braintree; Town Hall, South Braintree, 8.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by the Rev. Irving C. Tomlinson, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lynn; church edifice, Chestnut Street near Broad, Lynn, 8.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. Paul Stark Seeley, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Marlboro; Bigelow School Auditorium, Marlboro, 8.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street Division): Free recreation night; bowling, roller skating, bridge, swimming and other activities, free to all girls of greater Boston, 7 to 10.

Autumn dance, benefit Harriet Tubman House for girls, Repertory Hall, Huntington Avenue, 8:30.

Theaters

Colonial—"The Green Pastures," 8:15.
Fine Arts—"Diary of a Revolutionist," at 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.
Shubert—"The Laugh Parade," 8:20.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Musical program by Miss Mae Taylor, soprano, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, pianist, 2:45.

Middlesex County Division, Women's Republican Club: Political garden rally, speaking program by prominent Republicans, estate of Mrs. Henry I. Harriman, 825 Centre Street, Newton, 3 to 5.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free guidance in the galleries, 11.

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture lecture on a mongoose, "Killing the Killer," 3; museum league games and activities, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5. Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Diary of a Revolutionist," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.
Shubert—"The Laugh Parade," 2:30.
Colonial—"The Green Pastures," 2:15.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Mondays from 9 to 5. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Modern French prints; contemporary American prints; ship models presented by J. Templeman Coolidge; galleries of Japanese screens and lacquer; photographs by Alfred Stieglitz.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Paintings made at the Chateau de By, near Fontainbleau and elsewhere, by Anna E. Klumpe. Through Oct. 1.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—General exhibition.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—General exhibition.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Nineteenth century American paintings, from Doughty to Twachtman.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Helman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Drawings by Charles Livingston Bull.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Annual fall members' exhibition.

Goodspeed Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Portraits of American interest. Through Sept. 30.

Fine Arts Theater, Massachusetts Avenue at Norway Street—Pastels by Janet von Ladau. Through Oct. 5. Also portraits in oil and red chalk by Hazel M. Kimball.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Etchings of old and new Boston by Sears Gallagher, and Sandwich glass medallions by Charles J. Connick (no closing date assigned).

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

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Fancy Prunes 4 lbs.	.19
Bisquick Large Pkg.	.29
J. A. Salmon (Tall Can)	.15
Gold Medal Cake Flour	.25
Kre-Mel Dessert Pkg.	.05
Wheaties Pkg.	.10
Parowax Pkg.	.09
Velveeta Cheese 2 Pkgs.	.29

Deliveries made in Bedford, Lexington, Waltham.

CANADIAN GRAIN MUCH IN DEMAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Confidence that a better year awaited the Canadian farmer was expressed by Mr. G. Howard Ferguson, Canadian High Commissioner to Great Britain, at Oshawa, Ontario, recently.

The excellent wheat crop in the west and the greater demand throughout the world for Canadian grain, with larger markets opened by the Imperial Conference, will prove of benefit to agriculture, he continued.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and somewhat warmer tonight and Saturday; moderate south winds shifting to west and southwest.

Maine: Cloudy tonight; Saturday generally fair and somewhat warmer.

All Other New England States: Generally fair and somewhat warmer tonight and Sunday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northwest winds backing to west and southwest winds and fair weather tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	48	70	Montreal	40	52
Bismarck	40	76	Nantucket	50	68
Boston	44	67	New Orleans	64	78
Buffalo	46	54	New York	42	68
Calgary	54	76	Norfolk, Va.	58	72
Charleston	62	78	North Platte	50	76
Chicago	48	62	Philadelphia	48	70
Cincinnati	46	66	Phoenix, Ariz.	68	90
Denver	50	72	Pittsburgh	42	62
Eastport, Me.	46	62	Portland, Me.	44	62
Hatteras	68	72	Raleigh	54	72
Honolulu, T.H.	..	80	St. Louis	52	68
7p.m., Sept. 29	78	..	St. Paul	46	66
Helena, Mont.	46	78	Salt Lake City	62	80
Huron, S. D.	52	72	San Francisco	54	66
Jacksonville	72	84	Santa Fe, N.M.	42	52
Kansas City	56	70	Seattle	52	74
Key West	84	90	Tampa	76	90
Los Angeles	62	74	Washington	50	70
Memphis	56	74	Wichita, Kan.	58	78
Miami, Fla.	80	88	Williston, N.D.	42	76

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Sept. 30.
B—Maximum Sept. 29.

High Tides at Boston
(Eastern Standard Time)
Friday 11:16 p. m., Saturday 12:02 a. m.
Height of tides 10.8 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:58 p. m.

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OLDER PARTIES SAID TO BLOCK 'INDEPENDENTS'

Inequality in State Laws Cited by Leaders of New Minorities

Efforts of Mrs. Sara M. Algoe of Barrington, R. I., to obtain a place on the ballot in Rhode Island on Nov. 8 as an "Independent Dry" candidate for the national House of Representatives from the First District, give timely illustration of the difficulties encountered by any independent movement because of the monopoly exercised by the two major parties in the political machinery of the United States.

Mrs. Algoe is keenly alive to the task confronting her for she says: "I am attempting what many believe to be the impossible." Buoyed up by the fervor of a crusader, she adds: "Already the prayers of Christian men and women are raised in my behalf in order that Rhode Island may have at least one voice backing the Eighteenth Amendment in our nation's Capitol. Judging from the present political horizon all candidates from top to bottom of both slates in this State are distinct wets."

In Connecticut where both the old parties are dominated by the wets, the Independent Republican Party has organized to support Prof. Milton Conover of Yale University as its candidate for the United States Senate as against Senator Hiram Bingham.

Oppose State Régime

"We are Republicans nationally," said Professor Conover, "but are opposed to the Republican régime in Connecticut."

Showing how the major parties seek to monopolize elections, the Independent Republican Party has been notified that the presidential electors nominated by the Republican Party have refused to allow their names to be printed on the Independent Republican ticket. Proving their independence, the Republican Independents announce they will nominate these electors, despite their attitude.

"The major political parties legislate themselves into a preferred political position," said Mr. Alfred Baker Lewis, Massachusetts state secretary of the Socialist Party.

"The election laws differ in the various states of the Union but most of them, I can say without fear of gainsay, offer hurdles of varying height over which any independent or so-called 'Third Party' must vault to obtain a place on the ballot at the regular state and national elections.

"In Ohio for instance, independent movements have to get 30,000 signatures for the state ticket nominations and 300,000 for the Presidential ticket, due to the Ohio election laws. In Oklahoma," continued Mr. Lewis, "and in West Virginia, as well, 5000 signatures are required. In Illinois the law stipulates 20,000, while the so-called regular parties have to get but a small number of signatures in proportion to get on the ballot.

New England Fairer

"In New England the laws are much fairer. In Massachusetts, for example, we Socialists are required to get 2 per cent of the total vote of all parties for the Governorship, but not more than 1000 signatures in any one district for Congress. I would say that in most of the states other than in New England the election laws are being made to make the situation of the independent parties increasingly difficult."

Mr. Arthur J. Davis, secretary of the Anti-Saloon League of Massachusetts, said: "Both of the majority parties sharing absolute control of legislation throw every possible legal obstacle in the way of independent political movements. Comparatively recent changes in the Massachusetts election laws all tend to make it more difficult, if not impossible, for such candidates to appear on the official ballot.

"The effect of this under certain conditions, is to practically disfranchise virtually large numbers of voters who have no strong partisan convictions. People who are ardent drys but partisan Democrats or Republicans are left without power to express adequately their convictions, so long as they choose to remain 'regular' as it is called.

"But," Mr. Davis continued, "there is an increasingly large body of voters, generally unorganized, who have very decided opinions and convictions, who find it from time to time impossible to express their convictions and principles at the polls. Thus they are virtually disfranchised.

"The Anti-Saloon League is and always has been omnipartisan. The league in some instances has encouraged independent candidacies when the regular candidates of both major parties were wet. A notable instance of this was the defeat of Mr. James W. Wadsworth, Republican candidate for reëlection to the United States Senate from New York six years ago. Generally speaking, however, the league has accomplished its purpose by advising its friends to support dry Democrats as well as dry Republicans, its motto being, 'Drys vote only for drys.'"

Communists Win Rights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 30—Certification is made by Mr. Enoch D. Fuller, Secretary of State, that representatives of the Communist Party in New Hampshire have filed with his office petitions with sufficient signatures to permit of placing upon the official ballot for the November election, candidacies for presidential electors, Governor, United States Senator and Congressmen for each of the State's congressional districts.

Compass Studies Aiding Air Pilot

Studies of magnetism and the compass, which in the past have been undertaken primarily to assist the mariner at sea, now are becoming equally as important to the airplane pilot in the air, according to Lieut. K. T. Adams, in charge of the Boston office of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. But the aviator must allow for the changes in his compass variations from the true north as he progresses, he said, or he will find himself eventually far to the north in the arctic regions.

Because the magnetic compass changes its variation from true north in some places as much as ½ a degree in five years, the Coast and Geodetic Survey makes magnetic studies in relation to compass declination so that mariners may be supplied with such information, without which it would be impossible for them to navigate the coastal waters safely.

"If a present-day surveyor attempted to retrace a compass line originally run by George Washington," Lieutenant Adams remarked, "it would be impossible to reëstablish the boundary lines found by the noted surveyor, unless the compass variation of that year were known. It has been found that the declination of the compass from true north has changed in Maine, for example, from 1750 to 1925, by 8½ degrees."

OLD HARVARD HOUSE TO QUARTER ALUMNI

Wadsworth House, famous for its early history as the home of Harvard University's early presidents from 1726, the year it was built, to 1775 when it became the billet of Gen. George Washington, now becomes the headquarters of the Alumni Association.

The office of the general secretary, formerly known as the "Preacher's room" where visiting ministers made their headquarters, is expected to be furnished as a reception room for visiting Harvard graduates. Other rooms on the ground floor will be occupied by the Harvard Fund Council while the second floor will be used by the Harvard Alumni Employment Office, under the direction of Mr. James F. Dwinell '02.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, OCT. 2

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., E. S. T., WNAC, 1230kc-244m.

BROOKLYN—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WINS, 1180kc-254m.

TORONTO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. S. T., WPEN, 1500kc-200m.

BALTIMORE—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WCAO, 600kc-500m.

JACKSONVILLE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, E. S. T., WJAX, 900kc-333m.

DETROIT—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., E. S. T., WJBK, 1370kc-219m.

CLEVELAND—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

CINCINNATI—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WKRC, 550kc-545m.

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National Economy League

JOIN THE LEAGUE TO REDUCE TAXES AND TO RELIEVE UNEMPLOYMENT

Voters who wish to further this movement are requested to fill out the pledge card below and send it, with whatever contributions they wish to make, to the national headquarters of the league, 168 EAST FORTY-SECOND STREET, NEW YORK CITY, or to the local branch.

NATIONAL ECONOMY LEAGUE

I .....
(Please print your name)

Home Address .....
(Street)
.....
(City)

Voter in the .....Congressional District, ... (State), hereby indorse the purpose of the National Economy League, enroll as a member without financial obligation, and authorize the officers of the League to represent me in carrying out its purposes.

Date ..... Signature .....

(For use of those who wish to contribute)

I inclose $..... as a contribution.

'Green Pastures' Cherubs Give Private Fish Fry for 'De Lawd'

The cherubs of "The Green Pastures" gave a private fish fry for "De Lawd," Richard B. Harrison, yesterday afternoon at The Peoples' Baptist Church in Boston. It was the cherubs' own idea and they spent the day before handing round invitations written in their best hand on their own gilt-edged pink notepaper—the paper that has a frieze of their portraits across the top.

The women of the church fried the fish. In a little word of greeting just beforehand, the pastor of the church, the Rev. David S. Klugh said that if there was anybody present who did not like fish, they needn't go away because there would be other things on the table beside fish.

Pharaoh and "Mr. Dashee" the Sunday School teacher, and Gabriel, "Gabe," were there, and Adam and Hezdel and the two good women that keep De Lawd's office dusted and swept; and many of the others who were in such close knots of conversation that you couldn't be quite sure which was which.

Just before the company sat down to the fish fry at long tables in the Sunday School room, Mr. Klugh offered a word of prayer, expressing reverent gratitude "for anything that can be put into a theater to help the folks get religion."

The cherubs had a lovely time. "Havin' a good time Lawd?" they sang out intermittently, across the tables.

"Yes, chillun, thank you kindly," De Lawd replied, and the fish fry went on.

When even the cherubs began to show signs of having reached bottom, De Lawd got up to say how he thanked them for the fish fry. He spoke of his associates in the play, their faithfulness and patience; especially the patience of the understudies. The evening performance of Sept. 29 marked Mr. Harrison's 1056th performance of the part of De Lawd and the best person to go to to verify the count is his understudy, Charles Winter Wood, former Tuskegee professor, who is ready, made up, to go on, every matinée and evening performance and does not really expect ever to get to go on because De Lawd says he's just settling down to a 25-year run of the play.

Had the text of the play helped him to understand the Bible afresh? Well no, the Bible had helped him to understand the play better. Oh yes, he read and studied a good deal. One didn't just learn a thing like that and then say it by rote. One thought about it, and studied the words and the phrases, maybe found a new shading here and a new color there, and wondered why they had not been perceived in the Bible story before.

And then someone said, "It's dark outdoors; we better be getting back; time's comin' fo' de p'fo'mans." And the cherubs jumped for their coats. De Lawd thanked those who fried the fish and made the cake with the "mess of candles" on it and Mr. Klugh who has known De Lawd for 40 years shook his head a little and said, "It's good to see a good man like that." And the cherubs yipped and danced about and squeaked contentedly, "Fish fry's over" and went back to the theater.

Boston Art Notes

Goodspeed's

Two quite different displays occupy the walls of Goodspeed's on Ashburton Place. They indicate the gradual liberalizing tendency of a shop which may at one time have been considered conventional. The art of the print has expanded to ampler proportions of late, and has grown to include varying techniques and modes.

Reproductions, made by a very skillful Dutchman, who lived before the day of mezzotint, are particularly interesting. Ploos van Amstel could restate work in any medium—engraving, pen and ink drawing, aquarelle, crayon. He reproduced works by the great and little Dutch masters. Here at Goodspeed's one may become reacquainted with them by his very adequate method of substitution.

Another exhibitor is the contemporary, Mr. Emanuele Romano, whose name has been known for about four years in Boston. Water colors and pen and ink sketches reveal Mr. Romano's quite singular gift. His training has been thorough, for he lived his youth in Rome and studied the old masters first-hand. There is a distinct Renaissance quality in his work. But there is more, for Mr. Romano has the modern interest in primitives, in more emphatic simplicity, in heightened purity of line. He reminds us probably at one moment of Picasso, at another of Modigliani. Now he is a linealist, now a sculptor in pictures.

Of particular force are the compositions, artfully devised by an artist who does not fear to distort and manipulate forms in order to contrive a richer, more logical unity. Mr. Romano can make a small space more significant than many conspicuous artists today. The effect of his compositions is that of a large wall painting. He achieves a sense of magnitude through small dimensions. The colors are mere hints, or allusions to tone, for linear drawing and form hold first place. D. A.

AIR PICTURES AID IN CHARTING COAST

Air photograph compilations played a more important part in the charting of certain coastal waters in the fiscal year ending June 30, than ever before, according to Lieut. K. T. Adams, in charge of the Boston office of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Much valuable data that otherwise would be discarded or incorrectly used, has been made of service because of the large number of identifiable points shown with a high degree of precision, he pointed out. A large part of San Francisco Bay was covered during the year by air photo compilations, he said.

SHOPS TO RUN FULL TIME

BILLERICA, Mass., Sept. 30 (AP)—Mr. George A. Silva, superintendent of the Boston & Maine car shops, said last night a 48-hour weekly schedule of employment will be resumed Monday, affecting 700 workers. For several months employees have been on a stagger system, giving them but 11 days employment each month.

EMPLOYEES' SALARIES INCREASED

NEWBERRY, S. C., Sept. 30 (AP)—Salaries of employees of the Newberry Cotton Mills have been increased 10 per cent. The mills, which employ several hundred persons, operate five days a week.

Linking Three Great Commercial Centers via Hell Gate Bridge Route

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Lv. Boston Back Bay	"	12 04 P.M.	Lv. Terre Haute	"	12 20 P.M.
			Lv. Indianapolis	"	1 55 P.M.
Due Alliance	"	8 20 A.M.	Lv. Richmond	"	3 11 P.M.
Due Canton	"	8 53 A.M.	Lv. Dayton	E.T.	5 10 P.M.
Due Mansfield	"	8 52 A.M.	Lv. Columbus	"	6 45 P.M.
Due Crestline	"	9 23 A.M.			
Due Lima	"	10 50 A.M.	Lv. Chicago	C.T.	10 30 A.M.
Due Fort Wayne	C.T.	11 10 A.M.	Lv. Fort Wayne	"	1 30 P.M.
Due Chicago	"	2 15 P.M.	Lv. Lima	E.T.	3 35 P.M.
			Lv. Crestline	"	5 10 P.M.
Due Columbus	E.T.	8 09 A.M.	Lv. Mansfield	"	5 42 P.M.
Due Dayton	"	9 41 A.M.	Lv. Canton	"	7 29 P.M.
Due Indianapolis	C.T.	11 09 A.M.	Lv. Alliance	"	8 03 P.M.
Due Terre Haute	"	12 47 P.M.			
Due St. Louis	"	4 35 P.M.	Due Boston Back Bay	"	3 20 P.M.
			Due Boston South Sta.	"	3 25 P.M.

E.T. Eastern Standard Time. C.T. Central Time.

NO EXTRA FARE

THE NEW HAVEN R.R.

TRADE UPTURN LAID TO TIMELY ACTS OF HOOVER

Chapin Tells Cotton Men of State How Business Has Been Helped

Business is responding to stalwart pushes from President Hoover and the Administration rather than to spontaneous forces, Mr. Roy D. Chapin, Secretary of Commerce of the United States, told the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers in convention at the Copley Plaza Hotel here last night. Mr. Chapin characterized the slump as a contest that has been won and he insisted that the leadership of the President was instrumental in the victory.

Abatement of the strain on the nation's gold reserves and its reversed flow into the United States, subsiding of the tidal wave of fear, and opening of factory doors were presented by the Secretary as indications of victory induced by deliberate governmental planning. Years from now, he continued, people will get a perspective of their President as the leader who for three years unremittingly directed the defense and offense and launched the forces of reconstruction.

Measures such as the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, expansion of credit through amendment of the Federal Reserve Act and the Home Loan Bank Board were designated as representing a successful relief program "unprecedented in its magnitude."

Tariff Law Praised

The tariff law, he said, has been an aid in enabling the United States to cushion the recession, and will continue to bulk large, he claimed, as an aid to recovery. He urged the maintenance of business coöperation "along legitimate lines" and commended the cotton industry for its example in controlling production.

A bill is being prepared for possible presentation to the state legislatures compelling manufacturers to provide unemployment insurance, Mr. Charles F. Horan, member of the workmen's compensation law committee of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, told the conference. This bill, he said, issues from the state committee on stabilization of employment under the chairmanship of Mr. Stanley King, president of Amherst College. Prof. Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard Law School is preparing the bill, under the provisions of which, he said, every employer must put aside $75 for each employee. Mr. King emphasized last night that the commission would take final action only after sounding popular sentiment. Mr. Horan, asserting that he believed that the bill would be presented whether the manufacturer liked it or not, urged that a study be made of the compensation act before decision as to its value is rendered.

Urges Budgeting Production

Mr. Ernest H. Hood, treasurer of the Pequot Mills at Salem, and newly elected president of the association, placed continued survival of the cotton mills upon revision of "unduly restrictive laws," reduction of state and local taxes and uniformity of power and transportation rates. Above all other immediate needs looms, he said, that of balance between production and consumption. Intelligent budgeting of production will, he asserted, prevent piling up of unsold stocks of goods, improve prices and will assure that the worker gets through the winter with at least a living wage. He solicited the coöperation of the merchants to these ends.

Mr. Archibald Roosevelt, executive secretary of the National Economy League, urged support of the league from the cotton industry. He referred to the part played by the veterans in forcing legislation favorable to themselves, and insisted that now it has become essential for the citizens to organize and compel congressmen into economy.

In addition to the election of Mr. Hood, president, Mr. Weston Howland, treasurer of the Warwick Mills, was reëlected a vice-president and Mr. Dexter Stevens of Utica, N. Y., was named to succeed Mr. Hood as vice-president.

Duncan Resigns As Legion Member

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 30—Because of the American Legion's advocacy of immediate payment of adjusted compensation certificates, Maj.-Gen. George B. Duncan, U.S.A., retired, who commanded the Eighty-second division and units of the First Division in France, has resigned from that organization. The recent march of the "Bonus Army" General Duncan characterized as a "cowardly assault on the Government," and he blamed much of this action on political leadership. "The politicians made the veterans believe that payment of the bonus was something that was due them," said General Duncan.

Simonds Resigns From Fitchburg Legion Post

Mr. Alvan T. Simonds, president of the Simonds Saw & Steel Company of Fitchburg, resigned yesterday from the Fitchburg post of the American Legion because he held the Legion's demand for payment "a disgrace."

In his letter of resignation, Mr. Simonds declared that the people of the United States, as well as the soldiers, had fought in the World War, the latter performing only one function. He further declared that he always would be "100 per cent in favor of support of those veterans of the World War who are in need of assistance due to disabilities incurred during the war or those incurred later as a direct result."

ONTARIO BARS PANIC CUTS IN EDUCATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—No drastic cuts in education should be made in a panic, was the advice recently issued to school trustees of Ontario in a letter from Mr. George S. Henry, the provincial Premier. While the municipal councils provide the collecting machinery, said the Premier, the school boards represent the same electors as the municipal councils. He urged all educational authorities, rural and urban, to come to amicable arrangements with the municipalities.

Less permanent injury is likely to be done by suspending undertakings that can be resumed when the depression is at an end than by crippling the instruction given to the children, the Premier pointed out.

Who'll Give Me a Leg Up?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A FINE-FETTLED WINNING TEAM

Little Elaine Crocker of New South Wales, With Her Large Four-Footed Companion.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Elaine Crocker of Eastwood, near Sydney, competitor at the recent Ryde Hunt Club's Gymkhana, claims to be the world's youngest show rider. "Baby" Crocker is only 2½ years of age and has already won 11 ribbons, six first prizes, one special, two seconds and two thirds.

Elaine was first taught by her mother to ride bareback and almost at once was promoted to the saddle. She rode around the ring at her first show at Hornsby with as much composure as if it were a daily occurrence. In her next show the little rider won four riding events with girls 12 years old.

New Device Finds 2000 Feet of Ocean At Full Speed in Under Nine Seconds

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30—More than 61,485 square miles of ocean depths were sounded by field engineers of the coast and geodetic survey of the Department of Commerce during the fiscal year ended June 30, according to Capt. R. S. Patton, director of the bureau.

In addition a tremendous amount of triangulation work was necessary, so that the definite portions of these soundings might be recorded. A large amount of topographic work was necessary for the delineation of the shore line, so that the lines of the various harbors and coast could be shown in their proper relation to hydrographic surveys for the guidance of mariners.

Captain Patton pointed out that it would have been impossible to accomplish the amount of work done last year by methods in vogue prior to the World War. In the obtaining of soundings alone, the use of the fathometer has increased the speed of the work by more than 100 per cent.

The fathometer is a device by which the depth of the ocean may be determined by measuring the time required for a sound wave produced at the bottom of the ship to travel from the surface to the bottom and return. At full speed, the fathometer registers the depth at the rate of four soundings per second in moderate depths, and it is also used in depths up to several thousand fathoms.

By the older methods of deep sea sounding, the vessel had to be brought to a complete stop. A sounding of 20,000 feet required about an hour but by the use of the fathometer this sounding is now made at full speed in exactly eight and one-third seconds.

One of the most important charting operations of the bureau in recent years is the hydrographic survey of Georges Bank. During the course of this work a dangerous shoal was discovered and charted which was a menace to deep-draft vessels using the north Atlantic route between New York and European ports. During the fiscal year 1932, alone, the survey parties on Georges Bank obtained 70,810 soundings along sounding lines totaling 9055 miles. These sounding lines were distributed over 4123 square miles.

UPWARD TREND FOUND BY SHIPPERS BOARD

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 30 (AP)—An optimistic view of business conditions was the keynote at a meeting yesterday of the Atlantic States Shippers Advisory Board.

"The bottom has been scratched, scraped and left behind," said Mr. Warren C. Kendall of Washington, an officer of the railroad relations section of the American Railway Association. Mr. Kendall discussed general transportation conditions and said the chart of his department showed a distinct upward trend, the first in two years.

MISS M. ETHEL WHITCOMB

Miss M. Ethel Whitcomb, who passed on Thursday evening, Sept. 29, at her home, 233 Pond Street, Jamaica Plain, was born in Boston, and while in school in Boston became interested in Christian Science through a healing which she received. She joined The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1896 and for more than 30 years was active and consecrated in the healing work of Christian Science. Miss Whitcomb was a member of the Primary Class of the Board of Education held in 1903 and of its Normal Class for 1922, when she became a teacher of Christian Science. She served as Second Reader of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, when it was organized in 1898. She was for many years superintendent of the Sunday School of The Mother Church and was Second Reader of that Church for three years, beginning in 1926. In June, 1930, she was appointed to The Christian Science Board of Lectureship and gave an inspiring lecture to many large audiences throughout the United States and Canada.

India Withdraws Prison Privileges Granted to Gandhi

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BOMBAY, Sept. 30—The Government of India has withdrawn from Mahatma Gandhi the facilities for interviews and discussions which it extended to him in connection with negotiations between leaders of caste Hindus and of the depressed classes. The Government's policy is that the special conditions which prevailed in connection with Mr. Gandhi's fast no longer exist, and the Hindu leader therefore again comes under the ordinary rules governing state prisoners.

Some dissatisfaction is expressed in Indian quarters with the decision. It is widely held that Mr. Gandhi was intending to coöperate further with the authorities although official circles here indicate there was no evidence that such coöperation would be forthcoming.

Indians take umbrage with the Government's decision chiefly because Mr. Gandhi was in negotiation with moderate leaders, both Hindu and Moslem, in connection with constitutional matters. They feel these conversations should have at least been brought to a natural conclusion and not summarily ended by an act of the Government.

Protest Against High Taxes Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30—Overtaxation and government interference in business were cited as paramount problems of today by Mr. Edwin O. Lewis, judge of common pleas court No. 2, here, in an address at the ninth annual conference of the Life Office Management Association.

"The American people are overworked, overtaxed, overbossed and overpropagandized," Judge Lewis declared. "It is time that an organization such as yours protest on behalf of the so-called 'forgotten man,' against too much government and too much taxation, which in a great many cases is entirely unnecessary taxation."

The association approved an educational program, designed to equip life insurance employees with specialized information about the background of the business, which was offered by Mr. H. M. Hamilton, director of the Union Central Life Insurance Company. The program will be in the form of a three-year course, with lecture attendance and required reading, on which examinations will be held. It will aim to give the student a thorough knowledge of the economic, historical and social background of the insurance business. Mr. Leonard C. Ashton, vice-president of the Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company, of this city, was re-elected president of the association.

VON GRONAU BORNEO-BOUND

ZAMBOANGA, P. I., Sept. 30 (AP)—Capt. Wolfgang von Gronau, German aviator, arrived here today after a five-hour flight from Manila. He plans to hop off for Borneo tomorrow on the next stage of his leisurely flight around the world.

PUBLIC TRAINING IN GOVERNMENT COST FAVORED

Wickersham Urges New York Chamber to Consider Educational Drive

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—A widespread campaign of education as to ways in which revenues collected by the State are expended is needed to bring about an "aroused, awakened and insistent public demand" for reducing government expenditures, according to Mr. George W. Wickersham, one-time Attorney-General of the United States.

Speaking at a special meeting on taxation and budget retrenchment of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York yesterday, Mr. Wickersham declared that the time seemed to be ripe for such a demand to make itself felt. Mr. Wickersham is chairman of the New York State Economic Council.

"The task is one of great difficulty and magnitude," he declared. "It can only be done by organization, by the preparation and dissemination of facts, and by bringing the pressure of public opinion to bear upon individual members of both houses of the Legislature, as well as by the appearance of organized bodies before legislative committees.

"Difficult as the task is, it is by no means impossible, and if this chamber, with its great position and its honorable traditions, should throw its weight into the scale, a distinct advance would be made toward the accomplishment of this high purpose."

The board of directors of the New York State Economic Council, at its last meeting, adopted an immediate legislative program covering four points, Mr. Wickersham said.

They were: (1) a reduction of federal, state and local expenditures by at least 25 per cent; (2) repeal or adequate amendment of all state laws fixing mandatory expenditures upon local governments; (3) repeal or amendment of all laws and regulations fixing wages and labor conditions, so that they may, no longer unduly raise the cost of public construction and penalize the taxpayers of the State, and, in effect, prevent a revival of activity in private construction; (4) the abandonment of payments of money to veterans for disabilities not arising out of active service and opposition to the cash payment before maturity of the existing federal bonus; (5) opposition to further entrance by the Government into business in competition with private business and further extension of Government regulation of private business.

Mr. Peter Grimm, chairman of the Citizens Budget Commission, discussing the high cost of government in New York City, declared that it had taken laborious work by a staff of experts to dig out from various municipal documents the amount of the total pay roll of city employees. The total reached the amazing sum of $368,000,000 a year, he said.

"A significant fact revealed by our studies was that this item increased $120,000,000 during the last six years and that the heaviest increase came during the last three years, when most business concerns felt obliged to pare their pay rolls," he added.

The amount expended in running the City of New York for a single year is $700,000,00 in round figures, he said. The city's bill for fuel exceeds $5,000,000 a year, its telephone bill is more than $1,200,000 a year, and its electric light bill is more than $11,000,000 annually, he added.

Peace in Brazil Civil War Nears As Parleys Are Held

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Sept. 30 (AP)—Peace parleys to end fighting between Sao Paulo rebel forces and the Government began today at the headquarters of the Federal forces at Cruzeiro, but reports from there said hostilities had not ceased.

Two representatives of Gen. Bartholdo Klinger, rebel commander, arrived there late last night and immediately conferred with Senor Pantaleao Pessoa, a member of the staff of Gen. Goes Monteiro, commander of the Federals.

It was understood that the Federal representatives demanded the surrender and disarming of the rebel forces, promising that only the leaders of the movement would be punished. The people of the rebellious states will not be held to blame. It was reported that numerous rebel detachments already had surrendered and that Federal troops had occupied those points to insure order.

The Vargas Government plans to hold constitutional elections next year, however, it was understood, as it announced it planned to do before the rebellion broke out last July.

Advices from Cruzeiro said the Federals had entered Campinas, important Sao Paulo center toward which they have been driving for more than a week. The citizens of the city, which is second in importance in Sao Paulo State, invited the troops in, the dispatches said.

POLISH FARMERS STRIKING FOR HIGHER PRICES

Not Only Increase Is Demanded but Also Lower Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—Continued low prices have resulted in the small farmers of Poland refusing to bring their produce to market.

The farmers complain that the price they have to pay for industrial goods is out of all proportion to what they get for agricultural produce. In many places, though not in Warsaw, they are boycotting the larger market towns and are selling only to the villages. Their demands include not only an increase in prices for vegetables and dairy produce but a reduction of the market tax, which they have to pay before they have the right to sell their goods.

The Central Agricultural Society is supporting the strikers, though it does not advocate a complete boycott, lest speculators should buy up the produce locally and reap a harvest which ought to go to the farmers. The society has therefore issued a circular advocating a system of rationing sales until prices go up. It is also drawing up a list of industrial articles which in the opinion of the society are too dear. Such articles, it declares, should not be bought by members of the farming community.

The Central Agricultural Society is also pressing the authorities to help agriculture by organizing credit facilities, reducing railway rates and revising downwards abattoir charges and market rents.

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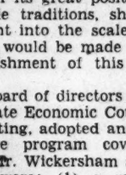

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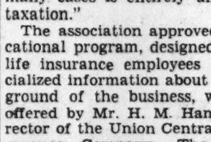

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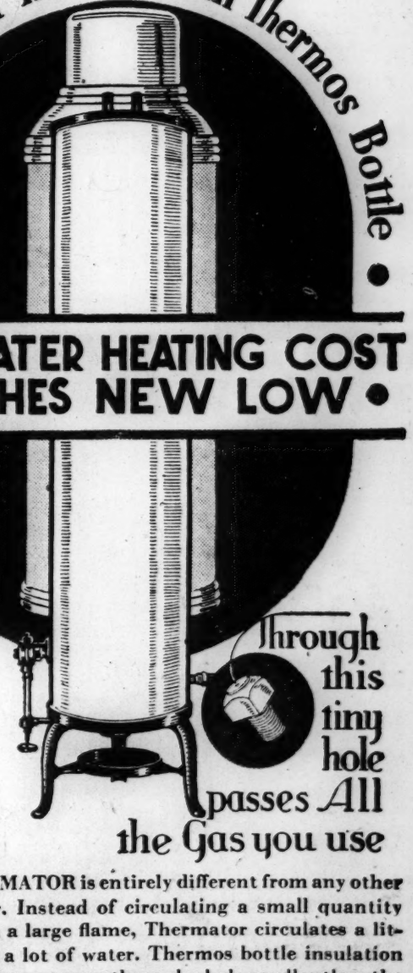

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ROOSEVELT BIDS FOR DOUBTFUL WISCONSIN VOTE

(Continued from Page 1)

the Republican tariff at Sioux City, Iowa, last night. His speech was delivered on farm relief, and he laid responsibility for world-wide business decline at the doors of the Hoover Administration. He charged the slump was due, first to restrictive trade barriers erected under the Smoot-Hawley tariff, and second, to the Republican loan policy to foreign nations.

The speech was carried over the radio, and reached an immediate and enthusiastic audience of about 30,000 people in the Sioux City ball park. The talk represented the fourth and last of Governor Roosevelt's major addresses in this tour of the West. The place was picked as a spot contiguous to Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota and Nebraska, and also as the birthplace of the militant farm-holiday movement. President Hoover will invade this same strategic area

Tariff Stands Brunt of Blow

Lashing out at the "notorious and indefensible Grundy-Smoot-Hawley tariff," Governor Roosevelt declared its net result has been "a barbed wire entanglement against our economic contact with the world at large." Not only has it injured the farmer, Governor Roosevelt asserted, but "it has ruined our export trade in industrial products as well." It was the tariff, he asserted, which forced Europe off the gold standard.

"If the debtor nations cannot export goods and services," he said, "they must try to pay in gold. We started such a drain on the gold reserves of the principal commercial countries as to force practically all of them off the gold standard."

Governor Roosevelt continued: "Summing up, the Grundy tariff has largely extinguished the export markets for our industrial and our farm surplus; it has prevented the payment of public and private debts to us, and the interest thereon; increasing taxation to meet the expense of our Government, and finally, it has driven our factories abroad. And I say to you, in all earnestness and sincerity, that unless and until this process is reversed throughout the world, there is no hope for full economic recovery, or for true prosperity in the United States."

Governor Roosevelt in a rear platform address at Beloit, Wis., charged Republicans in the shoe industry were intimidating workers with the threat that factories would shut down the day after election if the Democrats won. He branded this allegation as "the old game," and added:

"You and I know that the Democrats have been elected in the past and that factories have not closed down. I believe in playing this game on the level, and not using outworn and untrue methods."

Hits Taxes and Tariff

Governor Roosevelt's speech, in part, follows:

The farmer in the broad sense has been attacked simultaneously from two sides.

On the one side, his expenses, chiefly in the form of increased taxes, have been going up steadily during the past generation. On the other side, he has been attacked by a constantly depreciating farm dollar during the past 12 years.

Therefore, it seems to me to be nothing less than old-fashioned horse sense to seek means to circumvent both of these attacks at the same time. That means, first, to seek relief for him from the burden of his expense account, and second, to try to restore the purchasing power of his dollar by getting for him higher prices for the products of the soil.

These two great purposes are the basis of my farm policy.

First of all I want to discuss with you one of the angles of the mounting expenses of agriculture in practically every community and in every state—the problem of the taxes which we have to pay.

Let us examine the proportion of our expenditures that goes to the various divisions of government. Half of what is paid for the support of government in this country goes to local government—cities, townships, counties and other small units. The other half goes to the state and nation.

Sees Need for Economy

As a broad proposition you and I know we are not using our present agencies of local government with real economy and efficiency. That means we must require our public servants to give a fuller measure of service for what they are paid.

That means we must eliminate useless officeholders. That means every public official and every employee of local governments must determine that they owe it to the country to cooperate in the great purpose of saving the taxpayers' money.

We have too many taxing districts. The taxpayers literally groan under layer upon layer of tax units. Relief can come only through resolute, courageous cutting.

In many states we must, through constitutional changes, reorganize our local government for the purpose of eliminating unnecessary machinery and unnecessary positions, and for the purpose of consolidating functions, and concentrating responsibility in few hands.

Over 30 per cent of your tax dollar goes to Washington, and in this field also immediate reforms can be accomplished.

Making Farm Dollar Count

Now I come to the other half of the farmer's problem, the increase of purchasing power of the farm dollar. From the beginning of our Government, one of the most difficult questions in our economic life has been the tariff. But it is a fact that it is now so interwoven with our whole economic structure, and that structure is such an intricate and delicate pattern of causes and effects, that tariff revision must be undertaken with scrupulous care, and only on the basis of established facts.

Yet there is scarcely a major problem in our national life, agriculture, industry and labor, merchant marine, international debt and even disarmament, that does not involve the question of the tariff.

In the course of his 1928 campaign the present Republican candidate for President, with great boldness laid down the propositions that high tariffs interfere only slightly if at all, with our export trade, that they are necessary to the success of agriculture and afford essential farm relief, that they do not interfere with the payments of debts to us, and that they are absolutely necessary to the economic formula which he proposed as the road to the abolition of poverty.

Declares All Have Failed

I must pause here to observe that the experience of the 1 st four years has unhappily demonstrated the error of every single one of the propositions.

In his Boston speech in 1928, the distinguished gentleman to whom reference has been made said: "To insure continuous employment and maintain our wages, we must find a profitable market for our surplus."

Ostensibly for the purpose of enacting legislation for the relief of agriculture, Congress was, pursuant to the insistence of Senator Borah, called in special session. The disastrous fruit of that session was the notorious and indefensible Grundy-Smoot-Hawley tariff. The net result was a barbed wire entanglement against our economic contact with the world at large.

The ink on the Hawley-Smoot-Grundy bill was not dry before foreign nations commenced their program of retaliation. Brick for brick they built their walls against us. "The villainy you teach me I shall practice."

What is the result? In two years from 1930 to May, 1932, American manufacturers have established in foreign countries, to escape the penalty on the introduction of American made goods, 258 factories; 48 in Europe, 12 in Latin America, 28 in the Far East, and 71 in Canada. Every week of 1932 has seen four American factories moving to Canada.

Affected Gold Standard

There was a secondary and perhaps even more disastrous effect of Grundyism. Billions of dollars of debts are due to this country from abroad. If the debtor nations cannot export goods and services, they must try to pay in gold. We started such a drain on the gold reserves of the principal commercial countries as to force practically all of them off the gold standard.

What happened? The value of the money of each of these countries relative to the value of dollars declined alarmingly. It took more Argentine pesos to buy an American plow. It took more English shillings to buy an American bushel of wheat, or bale of cotton.

They just couldn't buy our goods with their money. These goods were thrown back upon our markets and prices fell still more.

Summing up, the Grundy tariff has largely extinguished the export markets for our industrial and our farm surplus; it has prevented the payment of public and private debts to us and the interest thereon; increasing taxation to meet the expense of our government, and finally it has driven our factories abroad.

What does the Democratic Party propose to do in the premises?

The platform declares in favor of a competitive tariff which means one which will put the American producers on a market equality with their foreign competitors—one that equalizes the difference in the cost of production—not a prohibitory tariff back of which domestic producers may combine to practice extortion on the American public.

Roosevelt Sees Farm

The process of identifying Governor Roosevelt with the farmer took visual form at his call on the Sumnicks yesterday. Politics demand strange things of candidates but this scene was one of the oddest in the present campaign.

A crowd of several thousand had motored to the Gus Sumnick farm so that the farm seemed to have been put down at the corner of Broadway and Forty-second Street. The mob was too great for the candidate to alight and Mr. Sumnick battled his way with a plate of fried chicken to the automobile behind a traffic officer.

Governor Roosevelt sat in his automobile and ate the meal while a packed circle of farmers and their wives watched each mouthful, following which an effort was made in the crowd to secure the dishes as souvenirs.

Mr. Sumnick stoutly resisted this move. While the candidate's big touring car was driven about the barnyard to see the threshing and corn-shelling machinery at work, cameramen were busy. Governor Roosevelt was driven into the midst of the flying chaff and kept there until motion picture, sound and "still" records were made. From upstairs windows of the Sumnick home, cameras snapped pictures and tripods were mounted on the roofs of outhouses.

The scene symbolized the machinery of publicity at work. It resembled the "shooting" of a Hollywood production with its strange mixture of reality and make-believe. In the field cows looked on wonderingly, while one or two remaining hens that had not been turned into Mrs. Sumnick's fried chicken fled cackling wildly under the feet of the trampling mob.

Governor Roosevelt explained he could say he was an "honest farmer" because he had never made a penny out of his farm in New York. "I failed equally successfully in my farm in Georgia," he explained.

Hoover Favors Firmer Check On Employment of Children

(Continued from Page 1)

of the home and the children by President Hoover in an address from Washington, directed to the conference and sent over a national broadcast, and which placed main emphasis on the steady elimination of child labor.

Between the two speeches problems of the new era were discussed as they relate to the home, international affairs, and national affairs. Miss Fanny Hurst remarked that "we hear too much about maintaining the standards of living by which we mean tiled bathrooms, and too little about the standards of living in terms of mental attitudes." Mrs. Irita Van Doren deplored "the development of a galloping gizzard" and recommended the reading of books, as did Mrs. May Lamberton Becker. Mr. Huger Elliott of the Metropolitan Museum of Art wants the women to begin with studying art on billboards, window displays, house painting, movies and comic strips. Dr. Walter Damrosch urged help for unemployed musicians, and Dr. Douglas Thom and Dr. Lillian M. Gilbreth advocated preparation for leisure.

Study of Peace Machinery

Women were called upon to "win the peace" by Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College, and by Dr. James T. Shotwell of Columbia University, to study making peace machinery adequate for maintaining justice, improvement of United States arbitration treaties, which he thinks are "miles behind those of other enlightened nations," participation of American democracy in a world court, extension of consultative and conference methods, and harmonizing the Covenant of the League of Nations and the Pact of Paris.

The most fundamental problem, said Mr. Walter Lippman, is "maintaining serenity of spirit without the loss of practical energy, fighting for things worth fighting for without destroying tranquillity of mind, maintaining deep interest in human affairs without surrendering that disinterestedness of judgment and of feeling which is the hall mark and the greatest possession of civilized man."

Other speakers were Dr. Irwin Edman of Columbia University, Mrs. August Belmont, Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire, Col. William J. Donovan, Dr. William A. White of Washington, D. C.; Dr. Virginia C. Gildersleeve of Barnard College, and Col. Robert Isham, head of the "Secret Six" of Chicago. Madame Curie sent a message from France in which she expressed the hope that "intellectual coöperation between nations may prove the best ally of durable peace."

Ranked With World Problems

The President spoke, in part, as follows:

Your meeting is for the purpose of forming programs of work in local advancement during the next year. I have been asked to speak for a few moments on the question of housing and of children. I could have taken part of my time to speak to you about such problems as world disarmament, American policies in advancement of world peace, the importance of the forthcoming economic conference in Europe, the problems of reconstruction from the present depression, the tremendous problems of reorganization we must face as a result of our experiences in the last three years.

All of these are vital questions in which the women of America are interested and in which you can contribute enormously to advancement. But in the larger sense none of the problems before us is greater than the problems of the home and the children.

Second only in importance to the direct problems of childhood are the collateral problems of home surroundings and home ownership. The conference in Washington on housing and home ownership, in which many of those present with you this evening participated, has established a basis for national thought and progress in the great social and economic problems involved. The work of that conference has already flowered in the creation of a new system of home loan banks which I recommended to the Congress for both emergency purposes and for the permanent advancement of home ownership.

Slum Clearance Advanced

The authority in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation act to make loans for slum clearance in the cities is another evidence of the advance of public thought. To you who are planning ahead programs of work for earnest groups of organized women, I strongly commend study of the new data, new ideas and methods and plans envisaged by this most exhaustive conference on housing and homes.

Our most immediate question is the strain of the depression upon the children. In this depression as never before the American people have responded with a high sense of responsibility to safeguard and protect the children not only as the humane necessity of the day but that there may be no danger for the future.

The devotion of voluntary effort, the solicitude being given throughout the nation to the welfare of children through this trying distress, is a stimulant to the spirit of every one of us. The continuous reports of the public health service, showing a less infant mortality, less infant disease than in prosperous times, can mark only one thing, and that is the most extraordinary devotion to those who would be normally the most hard pressed. I know of no greater service than constant watchfulness of your groups, that they shall continue to be safeguarded.

Accomplishments Reviewed

There is another opportunity growing out of these times to advance the cause of children. It is obvious that the discoveries of science and invention, of labor-saving devices, have outrun the rapidity with which we normally balance our economy with employment in production of new commodities and new services. The result is a large increase in what we popularly call "technological unemployment."

One answer to it lies in shortening the hours of labor, that all may ultimately participate in the productive work of the nation. But there is also another constribution which can be made—that is the steady elimination of child labor. A great deal has been accomplished in this direction in past years. But it would not only help childhood, but would aid in the better distribution of work among adult breadwinners if more children were eliminated from these few industries where they are still employed. It would be a step toward the permanent elimination of young children from industry.

We should not forget that idleness is no more helpful to children than it is to adults and that a rigorous enforcement and support of school attendance is a vital accompaniment of all reduction of child employment, which in turn brings us to the necessity of maintaining and supporting our schools as a first charge upon all of our resources in these times of emergency. Not alone should we maintain and support and expand them for the purpose of absorbing the comparatively small percentage of children who otherwise might be engaged in industry. We cannot afford to slacken one moment in the preparation of the new day of a generation of Americans stronger and better, not only physically and intellectually, but, above all, morally.

B. U. TO INCLUDE CLASS FOR TEACHERS

Inauguration of a program of studies to cope with the needs for experienced teachers, has been planned by faculty members of Boston University's college of liberal arts opening this week for the twenty-seventh annual winter of college and extension courses for adults.

Most of the classes will be held under the leadership of expert professors and are directed by Mr. Ralph W. Taylor. They will include classes in such subjects as art, modernism, European governments, history, public speaking, foreign languages, economics, social history, mathematics, astronomy, chemistry, geology and physics.

Contest on McKee Is Not Yet Ended

(Continued from Page 1)

neither is there any doubt that his organization prestige is at its lowest ebb. Such following as he commands will be heard as soon as he lands here on his return from Europe scheduled for Oct. 6. The most outstanding feature of his support is the sponsorship of Mr. Curry, who is known to be committed to giving the one-time Mayor the chance of "vindication" at the polls.

Mr. McKee, although faced with a hostile Tammany, is a figure to be reckoned with. Another strong candidate is Mr. Charles W. Berry, Comptroller, who is making a bid for the nomination with the tacit encouragement of Tammany in its efforts to circumvent Mayor McKee.

Tammany Backs Nemesis

Meanwhile, a surprise of the first water was had here yesterday in the designation by Tammany to the Supreme Court bench, first district, of State Senator Samuel H. Hofstadter (R.) of New York City, chairman of the legislative committee set up to investigate New York City affairs whose findings brought about the resignation of Mr. Walker. This was one of two actions during the day by which the Curry-McCooey leadership was seen to be serving notice on Governor Roosevelt that, notwithstanding its professions of going along with the national ticket, it will stick to its prerogatives in its own bailiwick.

Thus Senator Hofstadter was indorsed for the 14-year term in the First District in place of Justice Samuel I. Rosenman, gubernatorial counsel to Governor Roosevelt, until his appointment to a bench vacancy last winter.

Tammany's designation in the district is equivalent to election, and its indorsement of Senator Hofstadter was regarded by political observers as a beau geste by the Wigwam to allay the political difficulties confronting it out of the Walker resignation and the favorable reaction to Mayor McKee's policies.

Captains, 40 Years On the Sea, Retire

Two sea captains who have been friends nearly half a century and have "traveled in foreign countries—worked—and received master's pay," have retired almost simultaneously, after nearly 40 years in the Moss Steamship Company. Word has just been received by their Boston friends that the Liverpool shipmasters received gifts of writing desks and silver inkstands from Mr. Walter Harding, managing director of the Moss Company. The men are Capt. C. R. Stewart and Capt. R. G. Muir.

Captain Stewart until recently commanded the steamer Amarna, while Captain Muir was commodore captain of the Moss Line. Captain Stewart makes a hobby of collecting postage stamps and carried in his cabin aboard ship, a dozen volumes or more of stamp books, well filled with choice specimens of stamps from all parts of the world. Customs men and others having business on the ship, at Boston, have "traded" stamps with the skipper, like all good collectors.

During the war years, Captain Stewart was instrumental in rescuing 67 persons when a submarine attacked the Gloucester Castle. Captain Muir saw considerable service in the war, during which some of his vessels were torpedoes. The last ship of which he was captain was the Assiout.

MASSACHUSETTS G. O. P. STRESSES NEED FOR UNITY

(Continued from Page 1)

tration. Through a storm which conveyed no responsibility on President Hoover to attempt to rescue private investments, he accepted the challenge as a moral duty, the chairman stated.

Pay-As-You-Go Urged

The chairman's appeal to revive interest in the pay-as-you-go policy of the State and to curb excessive taxation was incorporated in the party platform which was adopted today. In brief, the platform pledged the party to a strict program of economy.

"Only in this way," the platform read, "can the burden on the home owner be reduced. It is vital to the people of Massachusetts that sound financial policies be followed. We pledge ourselves to continuation of the state budget system and the pay-as-you-go policy initiated by Republicans. No new or additional taxes should be imposed or bonds issued, except as they may be necessary for emergency relief."

The Republicans pledged their support to President Hoover, to the Republican policy of protective tariffs and protection of American industries, to the "humanitarian program of child welfare sponsored by the President, and to the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment with absolute guarantees which will protect each state against interference and invasion by its neighbors and prevent the return of the saloon."

Reduction in governmental costs and relief for the taxpayer were emphasized by Mr. Gaspar G. Bacon, Republican nominee for Lieutenant-Governor. The savings of the people, he said, cannot be released nor employed, until the burdens of taxation are removed from their backs. The capital, he added, that is needed for exhausted industry cannot be supplied as long as so much is required to maintain government.

In 1913, Mr. Bacon continued, the national, state and local expenditures amounted to $2,200,000,000 and constituted 6.4 per cent of the gross national income. By 1930 these taxes had soared to $10,266,000,000 and represented 14.4 per cent of the income, he pointed out. For comparison he furnished estimates showing that for this year the total tax bill of the American people will be $15,000,000,000 while the income will have dropped to $45,000,000,000, the lowest point since before the war, he said.

To emphasize his point that the costs of government are a very large factor in the living costs of the average family, the Senate president estimated that for every $3 a housewife receives to buy food and clothing, pay for the rent, fuel, light and other commodities, $1 is taken away in governmental taxes. The laborer, he said, works one day out of every three for the Government and the farmer is contributing a third of his crops and the business man one-third of his income to the Government.

A resolution was also adopted to send a telegram at once to President Hoover informing him of the pledge that Massachusetts Republicans had taken to support his Administration.

A demand for new leadership at this time springs from a wrong evaluation of the services which President Hoover has rendered to the country in a time of great need, Mr. Felix Hebert, Senator from Rhode Island, told the gathering.

The Republican platform was minus a bonus plank due largely to the opposition raised by Mr. William S. Youngman, Republican nominee for governor, at a Republican dinner last night in the Hotel Bradford. At that time, Mr. Youngman took the stand that the bonus question was solely a federal issue.

Mr. John Richardson, national committeeman, threw his arguments against the repeal plank on the grounds that the word "change" should be used instead of "repeal," but his suggestion was not adopted at the dinner. Other speakers on the long list last night were Mr. Gaspar G. Bacon, nominee for lieutenant-governor, Mr. Philip T. Campbell, former congressman, and Mr. Amos L. Taylor, chairman of the state committee.

Government Aid Held Needed In Present Crisis

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP) — Emergency relief steps of the Government were described yesterday by Mr. Arthur A. Ballantine, Undersecretary of the Treasury, as "designed to supplement our financial institutions, not to constrain or supplant them."

Addressing the annual convention of the Morris Plan Bankers' Association, Mr. Ballantine added that relief measures involving public credit put the Government into business "in a limited sense," but that "no agency other than the Federal Government could render the powerful help needed in this time."

Mr. Ballantine reviewed the various measures enacted to aid economic recovery, including the Reconstruction Corporation, the tax bill and the Glass-Steagall Act. He continued:

"The success of that effort is being reflected today in increased bank reserves, larger bank deposits, the return of gold and currency, increased prices of commodities and securities, and, beginning in certain lines, an upturn of employment and business activity."

HOOVER RECEIVES MEDAL

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—President Hoover yesterday received a medal, the Star Pro Juventute, from the Roman Catholic Boys' Brigade of the United States, and returned a message expressing "heartfelt appreciation." The presentation was made at the White House by the Rev. Killian J. Hennrich, director-general of the brigade. He said the organization presented the medal in recognition of "outstanding merit in behalf of childhood and youth."

AMERICAN SHEET & TIN PLATE

American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, subsidiary of United States Steel Corporation, will resume operations Monday at the American works at Elwood, Ind. More than 1000 men, idle since last spring, will be given employment.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets talk.
5:15 NBC, Dromedary Caravan: sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio; Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 National Economy League talk.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Westinghouse Watchmen.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Royal Vagabonds.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 NBC, Nestles Orchestra; Allyn Joslyn; Mario Chamlee, tenor.
8:30 NBC, Talk series, from Chicago.
8:45 NBC, Song Fellows: quartet.
9:00 NBC, First Nighter, drama.
9:30 NBC, Armour Orchestra; "Eddie and Ralph"; quartet.
10:00 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
10:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
10:45 Republican news; time; weather.
11:00 Time; weather report.
11:03 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 Cascade Orchestra.
11:45 Louis Weir, organist.
12:00 NBC, Baron Lee's Band.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Safety Soldiers."
5:15 Swanee Serenaders.
5:30 Art of Living; talk.
5:45 NBC, G. E. Circle: Heywood Broun; speakers; music.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Old Painter."
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:00 NBC, "Organ Reveries."
7:15 Female vocal trio.
7:30 NBC, Maxwell Orchestra; soloist.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Cities Service Orchestra; Jessica Dragonette; Cavaliers Quartet.
9:00 NBC, Republican National Committee; address, Mr. Ogden L. Mills.
10:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Aileen Stanley; quartet.
10:30 NBC, "The Phantom of Crestwood."
10:45 NBC, Francis McMillan, violinist.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, H-Bar-O Rangers.
5:15 Shepard Anniversary Sale Program.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Ronnie and Van; guest artist.
6:00 Studio announcement; news.
6:15 Organ recital.
6:30 Bob Emery's Harmonica Symphony.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 Crockerville Mountaineers.
7:30 CBS, "Col. Stoopnagle and Budd."
7:45 CBS, Republican Committee talk.
8:00 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 Shepard's Sixty-Seventh Anniversary Program: soloists; quartets; organ.
9:00 CBS, All America Football Show.
9:30 CBS, "To the Ladies"; Tito Guizar; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Arthur Tracy; orchestra.
10:15 Kresge Varieties; recording.
10:45 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15-1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Harmonica Symphony.
5:15 CBS, John Keivin, Irish tenor.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, The Lone Wolf Tribe.
6:00 CBS, Joy Time, Irene Beasley.
6:15 CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
6:25 World's Series report.
6:30 CBS, Shell Sport Talk.
6:45 CBS, Howard Lanin's Orchestra.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Neapolitan Serenaders.
7:30 Jimmie Gallagher's Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:30 Ronnie and Van, vocal.
8:45 Sheehan's Irish Minstrels.
9:00 Mystery dramatic sketch.
9:30 Organ recital.
9:45 Studio announcements; news.
10:00 Cremona String Quartet.
10:15 CBS, Comedy sketch.
10:30 CBS, Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra.
11:00 Homecoming of Mayor Curley, from Huntington Avenue Station.
11:30 CBS, Charles Carlile; orchestra.
11:45 CBS, Riviera Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Musical and studio programs.
10:30 a. m.—Stocks; financial news.
10:35 a. m.—Musical and studio programs.
12:00 noon—Stock quotations.
12:05 p. m.—Studio soloists; orchestra.
1:45 p. m.—Talk, "Timely Topics."
2:00 p. m.—Amateur program.
3:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Musical Clock.
7:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—Home Forum, Cooking School.
10:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—Mass. Federation of Churches.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 p. m.—NBC, National Grange.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm Forum talk.
2:15 p. m.—NBC, Third game World Series, Wrigley Field, Chicago.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; organ recital; stocks.
1:10 p. m.—NBC, "Dress Rehearsal."
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Don Bestor's Orchestra.
2:15 p. m.—NBC, Same as WBZ.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:10 p. m.—Noon Day Service.
12:45 p. m.—CBS, Harrod's Orchestra.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, World Series game, Ted Husing, reporting.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—Football game, Ralph Gilroy, reporting.

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FEWER ACRES, BETTER GRAIN, IS SOVIET PLAN

Moscow Faces Problem of Getting Unwilling Peasants to Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MOSCOW, Sept. 30—Perhaps the greatest single problem confronting the Soviet régime at the present time is revival of the peasant's will to work, the absence of which is indicated by reports in today's newspapers. The planted area this autumn, it is admitted, is 10,000,000 acres less than the same date last year, and only half the collective farm members in some districts regularly go out to work, while the neglected condition of the fields and the growth of weeds are common complaints from Russian agricultural regions.

Last spring and early summer a number of decrees granted the peasants greater freedom of trade, but apparently the effect of these measures was not altogether satisfactory and recently there has been an increased drive against so-called speculation. Exemption granted to peasants in the neighborhood of Moscow from obligation to sell part of their produce to the state at fixed prices has now been withdrawn.

A decree published today under the signatures of Mr. Joseph V. Stalin, the "Dictator," and Mr. M. V. Molotoff, Premier, indicated a realization that Soviet agriculture has hitherto sacrificed quality to quantity. It prescribes stoppage of the extension of the planted area for 1933, except for wheat, oats and barley of which about 6,000,000 more acres are to be planted. This decree contrasts sharply with the former Soviet policy of pushing ahead with extension of the planted acreage at an extremely rapid pace. It is motivated by the statement that "further extension of planted acreage of the non-grain crops which require most hand labor would involve extreme overloading of man power and horsepower, deterioration in the "quality of farming and lowering of the harvest yield."

Judging from the contrast between official claims of a great extension of the sugar beet area and the increasingly scantier amounts of sugar which reach the Russian consumers, the disastrous results which the decree suggests for the future have already occurred, at least as regards some regions and crops.

Menace to Women Seen in Legal Liquor

(Continued from Page 1)

saloon. It is natural, therefore, that they are ready to indorse and frequent places where they think their idea of temperance is in force.

"I believe, however, that the great majority of our young women and young men have high principles, and are eager to bear their part in improving the social, economic and political conditions of our country. And I am confident that, if they can be made to realize the demoralization wrought by the saloon, no matter under what disguise it flourishes, they will work heartily and effectively against it."

Need Stressed to Drys To Vote for Prohibition Candidates for Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 30—Stressing the paramount need for 100 per cent support of candidates friendly to prohibition in those states which will elect their representatives in Congress at large in November, the Rev. Dr. F. Scott McBride, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America, presented to dry workers of Missouri meeting here the benefits and hindrances to their cause that may be expected to result from voting at large.

Five states will choose their congressional representatives in this manner: Missouri, Minnesota, Kentucky, Mississippi and North Dakota.

"The nonpartisan method of selecting candidates should be applied by the drys most rigidly in each of these states," Dr. McBride said. "The voters who wish to resist repeal and modification should make sure that they vote only for drys indorsed by the Anti-Saloon League and supported by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, who stand against both repeal and modification of the Eighteenth Amendment.

"State-wide voting will give a chance to test the wet and dry sentiment of these five states and supporters of prohibition must realize it to the fullest extent," the veteran opponent of the saloon and its attendant evils declared. "This fact makes it an unusual situation and imperative that the drys not only vote for dry candidates, but inform others to follow indorsements so that every vote will count."

The same idea of whole-hearted support of drys, Dr. McBride said, applies to those states which are electing not their entire house delegations, but one or more additional members at large. There are an increasing number of such states because of the fact that their representation has increased along with their population while the states have not been redistricted.

"The thing to remember," he added as a final admonition to the voters of states concerned, "is that when the fight for beer and wine comes up in the next Congress, every possible dry vote must be on the floor."

Methodists in South Converge Their Forces On Defeat of Repeal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Among the forces seeking to combat the wet parade, Southern Methodists are active, particularly at the present time when the two major political parties are centering their attention upon the Eighteenth Amendment and advocating its repeal or resubmission.

Recently, the Board of Temperance and Social Service declared its purpose to continue the denomination-wide campaign of education in the benefits of national sobriety and the evils of intemperance, and voted to center its influence upon the election of civil, county, state, and national officers who favor prohibition not only because it is the law but "because it ought to be the law."

The board urges Methodists of the South to safeguard their ballots by demanding information through the public press as to whether candidates for the Senate and the House favor retention of the Eighteenth Amendment and its enforcement as a part of the national Constitution. There is evident rising sentiment to focus attention upon the election of dry congressmen, rather than upon either of the nominees for the Presidency, southern Methodist temperance leaders state. This is the line that is being stressed by Methodists of the South.

A denomination-wide meeting of laymen, held in August, committed the lay forces to return with renewed vigor to educational processes of former years as a means of combatting wet propaganda.

Among the specific things being done by the ministry, laity, and women throughout the demonination are sermons against liquor; special work among young people, and mass meetings bringing together all elements of the people in the country, town and city to face the situation. At these meetings politics and partisan issues are relegated to second place.

"Dry America," written by the Rev. Atticus G. Webb of Waco, Texas, has been adopted in many centers as the official Methodist textbook on the subject. A pageant written from material contained in this book has been prepared.

Editorially, and in its news columns, the Christian Advocate, official organ of Southern Methodism, is sponsoring a movement not to line up with national partisan politics but to lay emphasis on the election of dry congressmen, senators, and members of the legislature, and to pursue an educational policy which sets forth the nature of alcohol as poison.

Methodists have been advised by their bishops and leaders to line up with the Anti-Saloon League, W. C. T. U., Allied Forces for Prohibition, and other non-denominational and religious forces seeking to preserve and enforce temperance legislation.

The Board of Missions at its last annual meeting adopted a resolution on the liquor traffic, referring to the "present-day whisky rebellion" and opposing any effort to "remove the brand of the criminal from the liquor traffic whether in the entire nation or even in one state."

Webb-Kenyon Act No Help To Dry States, It Is Shown

BALTIMORE, Sept. 30 (AP)—Attacking a statement of Mr. Jouett Shouse that dry states would get government protection under the Webb-Kenyon Act against wet states if the Eighteenth Amendment were repealed, Mr. Edward B. Dunford, counsel for the Anti-Saloon League of America, last night told the state convention of the Maryland Woman's Christian Temperance Union, that this could not be accomplished before prohibition.

"The Webb-Kenyon Act, passed by Congress, March 1, 1913," Mr. Dunford said, "did not adequately protect the dry states from the smuggling of liquor into them from wet states before the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment.

"There is no reason to think that it would do so now, especially with the development of modern means of rapid transportation by airplane, automobile and motorboat. The abuse under it was one of the contributing causes to the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment. The Webb-Kenyon Act provided no penalty enforceable in a federal court and no federal agencies were charged with its enforcement."

Church Laity to Oppose All but Absolute Drys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 30—A resolution to oppose any candidate for office who is unfavorable to the policy of national prohibition was unanimously adopted by the laymen of the Kansas Conference of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ at their seventy-fifth annual session here, Sept. 27.

The resolution was based on the premise that the trouble with liquor is in liquor itself, not in any certain system by which it is sold and for that reason total prohibition should be kept as the ideal way of dealing with it.

SNOW MANTLES ADIRONDACKS

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Sept. 30 (AP)—A heavy snowstorm late yesterday has given the northern Adirondack Mountains the first glistening snow blanket of the season. Snow spread across the mountains from Lake Placid far into St. Lawrence County.

Ducks Find Fair Haven

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SCENE IN MIRROR LAKE PARK IN FLORIDA

Twenty-Odd Mallards Bagged in One "Shot" by an Enthusiastic Photographer at St. Petersburg

Wild Ducks Tamed In Florida Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—"Shooting" wild ducks with a camera is a sport in which city dwellers in favored parts of Florida take great delight. One photographer is proud of his bag of 20-odd Mallards obtained by a single "shot" in Mirror Lake Park.

But the residents of Florida cities frequented by members of the Mallard family delight in their familiarity with birds so normally wild in the North that one is seldom seen outside of parks. Florida school children learn the results of kindness and regard for duck problems and are deriving much pleasure from such associations.

These birds are essentially freshwater dwellers, living in sloughs, lakes and ponds away from the coast. As they gather around to partake of whatever dainty their benefactors may offer, they do a great deal of quacking. Their capacity never seems to be reached as long as there is anything edible in the offing. On more than one occasion they have been known to partake of acorns, one of their favorite foods, until crammed so ful they couldn't fly. They won't be fooled either by just any acorn, for they know that the black varieties contain a great deal of tannin and are bitter, while the white ones are sweet.

HARVARD TO PRINT TWO HONOR THESES

Publication of two honor theses written by Harvard College undergraduates of the class of 1932 was announced this morning at University Hall. "Shilling Shockers of the Gothic School," by Mr. William W. Watt of Glen Ridge, N. J., and "Giants and Dwarfs," by Mr. Palmer H. Futcher of Baltimore, Md., will be published by the Harvard University Press.

These publications mark the third year of a venture at Harvard to give recognition to mature and original work by undergraduates. The plan was inaugurated by the Department of English which arranged publication of two theses written by seniors in that department.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY TO BAN HAZING

The annual custom of hazing freshmen at Boston University is to be discontinued as a result of a disturbance which took place in front of a school building yesterday, officials of the college reported. The commotion occurred when a group of about 100 freshmen endeavored to enter the front door of the school, a violation of rules imposed upon them by upper classmen.

The Student House of Representatives probably will consider a recommendation to prohibit all forms of hazing of any kind among students of the college, Mr. Everett W. Lord, dean of the school, declared.

RYAN ADDRESSES WORCESTER ROTARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass.—Dollar for dollar value in highway safety was promised by Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, to Massachusetts motorists, yesterday, in an address to Rotarians, here, in which he denounced efforts to interfere with the administration of his office.

Mr. Ryan also said he might make public instances in which judges of the Commonwealth minimized certain cases of drunken driving. He told of many instances of failure by motor vehicle operators to pay insurance premiums, thus forcing the State into the collecting business and taking inspectors off the road to investigate delinquent drivers.

SOCIALIST PROGRAM OUTLINED BY THOMAS

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 30 (AP)—The agricultural program of the Socialist Party was outlined and attacks were made on Gov. Franklin D. Rooseyelt and President Hoover in a series of addresses in Minneapolis and St. Paul by Mr. Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President.

Mr. Thomas urged a moratorium on farm foreclosures and abolition of farm tenantry. He favored socialization of farm machinery manufacturing, packing houses, grain elevators and dairy companies. Increased pay for workers, Mr. Thomas believes, would result in better farm products prices through increased power to buy.

NEW GOLD RECORD MADE IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—With an output of 1,126,695 fine ounces, valued at $26,538,281 during the first six months of this year, the gold mines of Ontario established a new half-yearly mark, it was announced by the department of mines here.

For the first half of 1931, the total output was 996,921 fine ounces, valued at $20,608,195. At present this single industry produces the greatest amount of new wealth in the province.

STEPS TOWARD INFLATION TAKEN IN ROUMANIA

Three Measures Adopted —$10,000,000 Worth of Coins to Be Issued

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania — The Roumanian state has taken three measures leading toward inflation.

One is the coining of more than $10,000,000 worth of metal coins, each passing for 100 lei but intrinsically worth only 12; another is the contracting of a $10,000,000 short-term loan in Switzerland, which remains in the Swiss banks, but against which Roumania will issue bank notes, and the third is the printing of nearly $40,000,000 worth of interest-bearing state promissory notes to cover overdue salaries and other debts. These will be placed on the market and will pass as depreciated money. The people receiving them will lose a large part of what the state owes them for services rendered or provisions delivered.

Such measures seem necessary, since the current treasury receipts are 50 per cent less than the budget requires and there are large deficits in all departments of the Administration, that in the railroads amounting to the sum of nearly $20,000,000, approximately a third of the whole railroad budget.

The present National-Peasant Government is determined not to leave the officials and officers unpaid, even if it has to resort to measures that are a sort of concealed inflation. It is temporizing in hopes that through the League of Nations it will soon receive substantial aid.

COTTON MILLS RESUME

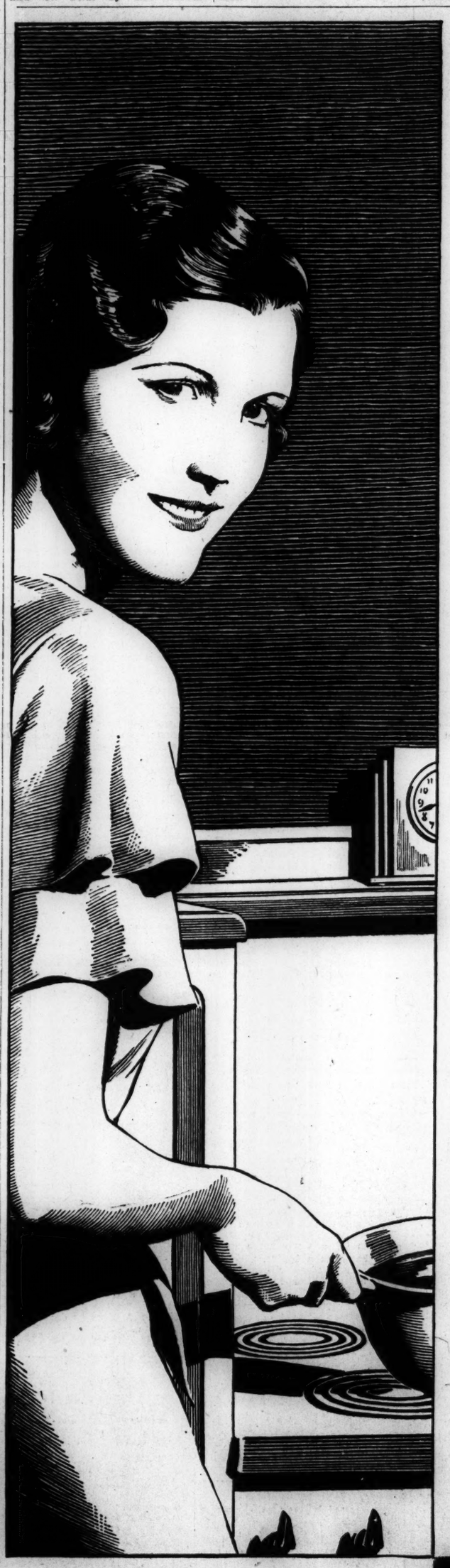
LEXINGTON, N. C., Sept. 30 (AP)—The Nokomis Cotton Mills, idle for five months, will resume operations day and night, six days a week, beginning Monday. Between 200 and 250 workers are employed at the mill.

Alabama 'Dobbin' Back in Harness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—"Old Dobbin" is coming into much of his old-time glory in the rural sections of Alabama. High prices for gas and license plates have put the trusty farm steed back in harness. It is estimated that one-half of the cars owned by farmers in the State are lying idle this year.

Farmers are finding it much less expensive to harness and hitch a team of mules than it is to pay for gasoline at prevailing prices. Wagons, surreys and buggies have been brought out of storage places and may be seen on the highways, some loaded with watermelons, cantaloupes, tomatoes, corn, peas and other fresh vegetables. Even the Saturday afternoon influx of farm occupants who come to town for trading, purchasing or just for a friendly chat have adopted less speedy and less expensive modes of travel.



The Trouble started with Eve

It's a matter of record that Mother Eve, the original housewife, had a large family, and no help. She knew what it was to stand all day over a hot fire, and when the bread box was empty there was no sending Adam or one of the lads out for a ready-made loaf.

In fact, from the beginning, down through the centuries, housework has been a constant source of worry and woe to women — until — electricity was captured and put on the job.

But what a difference now! Electricity will cook, clean, wash, iron, and even preserve your food — all automatically and all for a penny or two an hour.

Housework shouldn't worry you. Electricity is cheap. Plan to make your home ALL ELECTRIC *and you will have time to loaf and play — to live and laugh at it all!*

WHAT IS AN ALL ELECTRIC HOME?

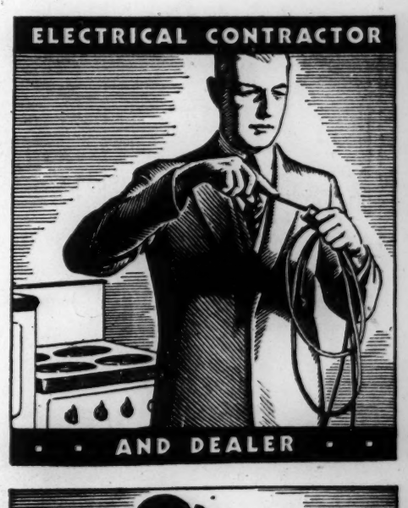
An ALL ELECTRIC home is one that is adequately wired, and equipped with electric range, water heater, refrigerator, washer, ironer, vacuum cleaner, and such small appliances as the electric toaster, percolator, waffle iron, sandwich toaster, egg cooker, curling iron, hand iron, and heating pad. One by one, you can acquire these appliances. Why not start today to make your home a modern ALL ELECTRIC home?

KNOW YOUR ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR AND DEALER

Your own local electrical dealer is "electrical headquarters" for your neighborhood. He carries a complete stock of *standard* electrical merchandise and offers you a good variety at *standard* prices. If he does wiring, his work will be thorough and modern, done by skilled, licensed electricians.

YOUR DEPARTMENT STORE SELLS ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES

Many department stores in the area served by The Boston Edison Company have a modern "Electrical Department." This Department is for your convenience—that you may purchase reliable, nationally-advertised electrical merchandise where you regularly shop for clothing or household essentials. Go to the "Electrical Department" the next time you are shopping there, and see for yourself how admirably it is equipped to supply your electrical needs at fair prices—and, usually, on convenient terms.



THE BOSTON Edison COMPANY

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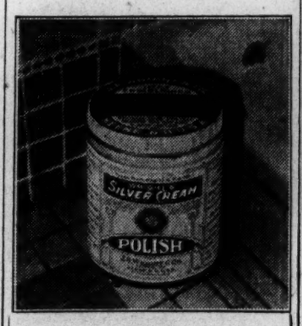
800 sunny, outside rooms. ● Every room with bath, shower and radio. ● Adjacent to Grand Central and B & O Bus Terminal . . only a few minutes from Pennsylvania Station. In the midst of the theatrical district and fashionable shops.

Oscar W. Richards, Resident Manager

Nothing finer in hotel accommodations at these rates.

SINGLE ROOMS from $3 to $5 per day — WEEKLY from $18.00
DOUBLE ROOMS from $4 to $6 per day — WEEKLY from $24.00



IT'S SO EASY TO MAKE TILE SHINE

Soft, creamy Wright's Silver Cream on a cloth or mop . . . a gentle rub . . . a quick wipe . . . and your tiles are clean and shining. This safe, natural cleaner polishes silver easily, too. Send for free sample jar.

J. A. WRIGHT & CO.
212 Emerald St., Keene, N. H.

WRIGHT'S SILVER CREAM

HOUSEHOLD ARTS · CRAFTS · CUISINE

Dishes for Autumn Meals

Superior Clam Chowder

Cook for 15 minutes
1 pint clams in their own liquor plus enough water to make 3 cups. Skim off the froth while cooking. When done, skim out the clams and put in chowder kettle. Bring clam liquor to a bubble and add
2 cups diced raw potato. (About 5 medium-sized ones). Cook for 15 minutes. Turn potatoes and liquid into chowder kettle. While potatoes are cooking try out
2 tablespoons diced salt pork. Skim off browned pork and place on cold saucer. Add
1 cup sliced raw onion to pork fat. 1 medium-sized onion). Cook in uncovered spider from 10 to 15 minutes. Stir frequently. When cooked to golden brown, empty contents of spider into chowder kettle. While cooking above ingredients, scald
3 cups milk in double boiler. (Part evaporated milk may be used if necessary). When clams, potatoes and onion are in chowder kettle, add hot milk and place over very low fire. Mix to smooth liquid
2 tablespoons flour and
½ cup water. Add
1 teaspoon salt and
pinch of pepper. Pour gradually into the chowder and simmer gently for 5 minutes, stirring constantly. Add
Browned pork scraps. Stir 2 minutes longer. Serve very hot on
Toasted Boston crackers, split in halves and placed in bottom of soup plates. Allow two whole crackers for each serving. Serves six. Time of preparation about 1 hour.

Note: If chowder is to be made at an hour when time is limited, the potatoes and onions may be prepared in advance and placed in bowls of cold water. Salt pork may be diced, wrapped in wax paper and placed in icebox. Flour and water mixture may be blended also, and placed in icebox. If these things are done in advance, time of actual preparation in cooking will be about ½ hour.

One pound of haddock or cod may be substituted for the clams if desired, in which case the fish must be thoroughly washed, and cooked in 3 cups salted water, for 20 minutes, or until flaky. Skim out of liquor, cool and remove from bones. Add to chowder kettle and proceed as for clam chowder, cooking potatoes in fish liquor. Fish chowder will require about 10 minutes more time, as fish does not cook as quickly as clams.

Pork Chops Florentine

Dredge with
Flour, and season with
Salt and pepper.
6 shoulder pork chops. Sear both sides until well browned, reduce heat, and cook 30 minutes.
Put a layer of
Hot cooked spinach in a shallow baking dish, and arrange the chops on it. Add
2 egg yolks, beaten, to
2 cups medium white sauce, and pour over chops.
Sprinkle with
Grated Swiss cheese. Brown in oven, or under flame. Will serve six.

English Potato Pot

Place in casserole
1 onion cut small
1 pound beefsteak cut into small pieces and rolled in
Flour
8 medium sized potatoes diced
1 teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon pepper. Fill with
Boiling water and bake with lid on 2 hours at 275° F. then uncover and brown.

The Recipes on this Page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

Macaroni and Vegetables en Casserole

Mix together
1 tablespoon minced parsley
1 tablespoon chopped pimiento
1 small chopped onion
1 teaspoon salt and
¼ teaspoon pepper. In a buttered dish arrange in layers
1 cup cooked macaroni
1 cup cooked peas
1 cup cooked corn, then the mixed seasonings Partly fry
3 strips of bacon and lay them over the top, then pour into the fat in the frying pan
1½ cups of milk. When it boils, turn it over the vegetables. Bake in a moderate oven (375° F.) until nicely browned (about 45 minutes). This serves four persons.

Pennsylvania Dutch Recipes

Dutch Cake

Mix and crumb
1 cup sugar
3 tablespoons butter
1 cup flour
Add
1 cup milk
1 cup flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon flavoring
Put in greased cake pans, cover with mixed cinnamon and sugar and bake. Makes 2 cakes the size of a pie.

Crumb Pies

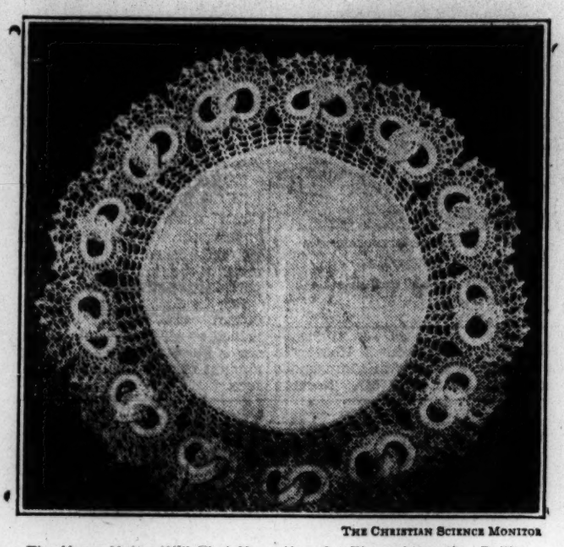
Mix
1 cup sugar
½ cup shortening
3 cups flour
Take out ½ cup of this mixture to sprinkle on top of pies.
Mix
1 well-beaten egg
1 cup molasses
1 cup boiling water to which has been added 1 teaspoon soda
Combine these two mixtures, pour into pie crusts (unbaked), top with the sprinkling mixture and bake. Makes 4 pies.

Hot Slaw

Cut the amount of cabbage needed for four people into small pieces or shred, and cook in a little water until tender. Season with a small amount of butter and add the following mixture:
1 well-beaten egg
½ cup cream (sweet or sour)
1 teaspoon cornstarch
1 teaspoon sugar
Scant half cup of vinegar. Stir and cook over hot water until thickened. Serve hot.

All communications regarding the recipes on these pages, and all cookery material submitted for publication should be sent directly to The Christian Science Monitor. With regard to such communications and material it is advisable that the editors of the Women's Department themselves make for readers of the page any necessary contacts with Miss Farmer's School of Cookery.

In submitting recipes for publication, please present them in the form used on the page. Note that the directions for mixing and cooking are given along with the ingredients and not at the end, and that baking temperature is given in degrees Fahrenheit. Please tell, also, how many servings the recipe will provide. THE EDITORS.



The Christian Science Monitor

The Home Maker Will Find Many Uses for These Attractive Doilies.

A Loom That Can Be Made at Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WEAVING in its simplest form consists in working a filling material, the woof, alternately above and below evenly-spaced parallel threads, called the warp. Some primitive peoples hang the upper bar (B in the sketch) from a support and weight the lower bar. Others tie the upper bar to a tree and hold the lower bar with a cord tied around the waist. In our design the bars are bolted to side pieces which extend below the lower bar to form feet. The frame, A, thus made, is braced by folding legs. Such an arrangement may be put upon a table, chair or couch and used by a child or a beginner. It is easily carried about and set up in odd places. The warp bars should be about 20 inches, and the side pieces 40 inches in length, with a nine-inch space to the lower bar. One-by-two-inch birch, maple or oak is recommended, but fir or pine may be used.

There should be not fewer than eight warp threads to the inch, and a notch should be made for each thread to keep it in place. The warp may be any stout thread, but regular cotton carpet warp is recommended. This is usually carried in several colors by department stores or mail order houses. The warp is wound back and forth between the bars to the desired width, the two outside threads on each side being doubled.

The woof or filler may be almost any woven or knitted fabric, stripped into about ¾-inch widths and sewed end-to-end. The usual way is to lap the ends of the two strips together for about an inch, folding them lengthwise once or twice, and fastening them with a few stitches. If a striped fabric is desired, different colors should be kept separate; if a hit-and-miss effect is wanted, strips of different colors are sewed together. The sewed strips are rolled into a ball until the weaving is to be done.

Weaving is begun by working loom, one of the frames drawing the warp threads up while the other draws the rest down. The two are called a harness, and are operated by treadles.

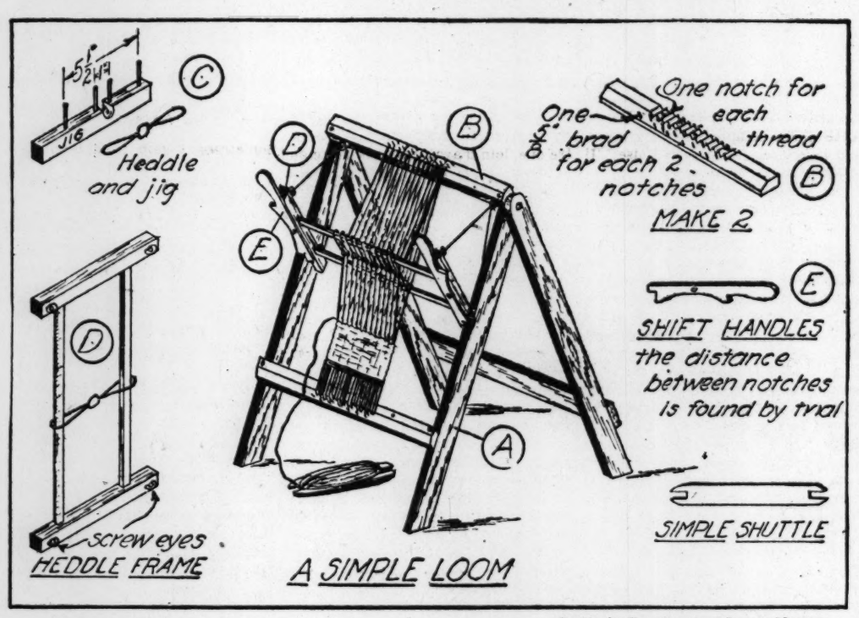
The Heddle Frame

The design calls for a single heddle frame which works freely but not loosely between the sides of the loom. It is held in its position parallel to the warp bars by cords drawn from screw-eyes in the heddle frame to screw-eyes in the upper bar. As the weaving progresses, these cords are shortened. The heddle-frame (D) carries the heddles (C) which are made from 24-gauge copper-coated soft iron wire formed upon the jig shown. The eye at the center must be turned to face the warp bars. There must be one-half as many heddles as there will be warp threads. In warping the loom, the first double thread passes from bar to bar. The second double thread passes through the eye of the first heddle. The third thread (single) passes between the first and second heddles, and the fourth thread through the second heddle, alternating between and through for the entire width. When now the heddle frame is raised or depressed, it will form a shed through which a shuttle of filler may be passed. The weaving progresses by alternately raising and depressing the heddle frame, passing the shuttle through after each shift, and beating after each course.

Shift Handles

The addition of a pair of shift handles (E) finishes the loom. These handles pivot upon a screw so that the notches of the handles engage the sides of the loom and hold the frame in the desired position leaving both hands free to work the shuttle.

Longer pieces of fabric require the addition of a warp beam and a cloth beam as a beater. This calls for a much sturdier construction, such as is found in commercial looms.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A Loom Which Can Be Made at Home, Carried About, Set Up In Odd Places and Used by Almost Anyone.

Crochet-Edge Doilies

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A SET of doilies finished with a crochet edge is always useful. The design here shown is easy to make and extremely effective. A half yard of 42 in. linen will make a set of six doilies, in graduated sizes, two of each size; No. 50 cotton and a No. 12 hook are used. The crochet is made and applied as follows.

The Rings

Make in pairs and join as work progresses. Begin with 27 ch. Join. First Row—3 ch, 63 d c in the circle of ch. Join. Second Row—5 ch, 1 d c into 2nd d c from ch, space, 2 ch, 1 d c into 4th d c of previous row. Repeat from space all around making 32 holes. Join. Third Row. Sl st into middle of 1st hole. Space, 5 ch, 1 s c into next hole. Repeat from space all around. This completes first ring.

Second Ring: Same as first excepting that the 27 ch is joined through center of first ring, the work then proceeding just as in the first ring.

Third Ring: Same as first, but joined to second ring at outside row by making in place of 5 ch, space, 2 ch, 1 s c into 5 ch of second ring, 2 ch, 1 s c into next hole of third ring. Repeat from space twice.

Fourth Ring: Same as second.

The last ring of the circle is joined to the ring before it as the second is joined to first. Also to the other side of the first ring, in the same manner. The set is made with 22, 26 and 30 rings. After sufficient rings are made for one doily, and joined at the beginning and end, work edges.

Outside Edge

First Row: Join thread in 10th loop from joining of first and second rings, and also in 10th loop from joining of first and last rings, with 1 sl st. 5 ch, 1 d c in same loop, space, 3 ch, 1 d c in 8th loop 2 ch, 1 d c in same loop, repeat from # into 6th, 4th and 2nd loops, respectively; 4 ch 1 d c into loop next joining; 4 ch 1 s c into 1st loop across joining. 4 ch, 1 d c into 2nd loop 2 ch 1 d c into same; repeat from # into 4th, 6th and 8th loop; 3 ch, 1 d c into 10th loop of this and 10th loop of next ring. Repeat all the way around the rings and join.

Second Row: Sl st to center of 1st loop of 2nd row, 5 ch 1 d c in same # 4 ch 2 d c with 2 ch between into next d c group. Repeat from # 3 times; 4 ch 1 s c into last d c group, 4 ch 1 s c into ch between rings, 4 ch, 1 s c between 1st d c, 4 ch 1 d c, 2 ch, 1 d c. This is repeated all round the rings. Join.

Third Row: Sl st between d c. 9 ch, sl st back into 4th ch for picot, d c in same # 3 ch 1 s c into 3 ch of previous row, 3 ch 1 d c between d c picot of 4 ch, 1 d c into same. Repeat from # twice 4 ch 1 s c into 4 ch 1 s c into 1st 4 ch of next ring. Repeat all around rings, join and fasten off.

Inside Edge

First Row: Join thread through 9th loop from joining of 2nd and 3rd rings, and 9th loop from joining of 1st and last rings, with sl st; 5 ch, 1 d c, 2 ch 1 d c into same # 5 ch, 1 d c into 6th loop, 2 ch, 1 d c in same. Repeat once from # into 3rd loop, 5 ch, 1 d c into 3rd loop of next ring. 2 ch 1 d c into same, repeat all around and join.

Second Row: Same as 1st but with 4 ch between each group of d c.

Third Row: Same as 1st but with 3 ch between each group of d c.

This completes crocheting. Press the crocheting well. Cut a circle of washed linen large enough to fit crocheted border after a very narrow hem has been turned. Turn and baste hem. Cover the hem with buttonhole stitch done with crocheting thread, and sew crocheting to button hole stitch with fine thread. Dampen the doilies and press thoroughly.

The ring design may be used for towels, pillow cases or other articles by using a straight instead of a curved border on inside and outside or top and bottom edges.

Rubber Sponges

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Have you a rubber sponge with your cleaning equipment? If not it is the part of wisdom to get one. Flat ones, which are exceptionally good, can be bought for a dime, and they are marvels for cleaning purposes. They are made up of countless tiny cells which act as so many vacuum cleaners on dirt which is hard to get.

To clean smoky or grimy wall paper use a dry rubber sponge and wipe over the paper with a firm pressure. It draws out and lifts off the dirt leaving the paper clean and fresh. Window shades can be effectively cleaned by going over their surfaces in this manner.

Use a rubber sponge like a brush for cleaning suède shoes, felt hats and upholstery of all kinds.

For whatever purpose it is used the sponge can easily be cleansed with soap and boiling water.

Variety in Pictures

The Japanese have a delightful way of frequently changing their ornaments and pictures so that their rooms do not become monotonous nor crowded with too many art objects. A new picture frame is on the American market which makes the framing of a print or an illustration culled from a magazine, a matter of only a few moments, thereby encouraging the preservation and enjoyment for a time of various reproductions which one discovers in this place and that. The old scene may be slipped out and laid away and the room refreshed by a new subject. A dark mat accompanies each frame so that pictures smaller than the frame—which is 9½ inches square—can be adjusted.

Some Flower Arrangements

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BRING the gay, colorful, out-of-door atmosphere of the season into the house with autumn flowers and berries and foliage of crimson and russet. Snip off bunches of wild carrot lace which decorates many of the roadsides.

Leaves which have turned to red and burnt-copper blend specially well with bronze pompon chrysanthemums, small French marigolds, zinnias and the brilliant sunburst tritoma—a conelike flower of vivid orange coloring. Button dahlias and coral-colored African daisies are two other flowers which are well set off by autumn leaves.

Walls, Corners and Patterns

The neutral wall invites the use of hanging pockets filled with bright berries and twigs. Bittersweet, bayberry and Japanese lanterns make a splendid grouping because of their shape and color. Their irregular outlines cast upon the wall fascinating shadows as rays of light play upon them.

Another arrangement of flowers attractive for such baskets is composed of a color contrast of gray and tangerine, achieved by the use of silver-queen pussywillows and Japanese lanterns. White lunaria (commonly known as "honesty," or "money") mixed with bittersweet can be composed into a striking wall pocket.

A dull-looking corner can be kindled by an arrangement of autumn leaves with pussywillows, piled up in an umbrella stand.

The silver-queen variety of pussywillow has a particularly lovely sheen and luster. For a charming arrangement, take a bunch of the short variety of these, and taper the stems down in graduated lengths. Shorten some of them to four or five inches and let the tallest be in harmonious proportion to those that climb from the shortest length up. Fill with moss or earth the bottom of a deep bowl and then place the pussywillows so that they form circles, which begin low around the outer rim and gradually grow taller as they rise toward the center. The finished pattern suggests a mound of silver spears.

Centerpieces

Small pompon chrysanthemums, oak leaves and Japanese lanterns make effective centerpieces. The pods of the lanterns can be slit and spread open wide so that they look like flaming stars. A bouquet such as this will last for a week or ten days, and after that time the pompons can be removed, leaving an attractive piece made up of the almost imperishable leaves and lanterns.

When chrysanthemums break off close to the head, they still lend themselves to good arrangements. For instance, autumn leaves may be placed in a bowl and the chrysanthemums tucked in among them.

Certain roses can also be combined with autumn foliage for the decoration of a table. The color scheme, naturally, must depend on the table appointments. For example, with a peasant cloth in which many colors are combined, it proves attractive to use the Talisman or the Pernet rose and blend it with oak leaves. With a white cloth the new Autumn rose and the Scott Key with their strong coloring make an original grouping when used with the natural white carrot lace, in a white pottery container. Mixed zinnias and asters combined with African daisies and bayberries are delightful on an autumn table laid with a white cloth.

Tables may be made picturesque by the use of individual corsages at each place. Any of the fall flowers already mentioned make engaging boutonnières and nosegays. However, these should be kept small, round and compact. They may be used as place cards or can be heaped in a bowl in the center of the table and presented to guests after the dinner or luncheon. A paper frill around the little bunch and ribbon streamers add much to its charm and quaintness.

Containers play an important part in table setting or in any grouping of blossoms and berries. The fall tones of orange, crimson and rose are admirably harmonized by vessels of brass, copper and dark, dull-finished pewter. Low, shallow bowls are always best for the dining table. In spring, delicate pieces of glassware enhance the delicacy of the budding season.

Artificial Colorings

Wild carrot lace when dyed will persist through the entire fall. It can be bought from florists in various colors or dyed at home. Colored a turquoise-blue it makes a dainty combination with Talisman roses.

There is a vogue for small trees made of dried and colored gypsophylia (baby's breath), which will last for months. The "trees" may be placed off-center in a low oval or oblong dish with little Japanese figures and landscape details interspersed.

The Wheels Go Round

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

After one has used a sewing machine for a while the leather band that connects the large and small wheels gradually stretches. It is possible to sew with the band in this condition for some time after it is first noticed; but frequently there will be a slipping that will interfere with the smooth running of the machine. When it happens, it can easily be remedied. Draw the loose band entirely off the upper wheel and put one or two heavy rubber bands in the groove where the leather band belongs, then run this on again. The rubber takes up the space, and also has a tendency to hold the band in place.

If one will put on new rubber bands as the old ones wear out, it may be a year or so before it will be necessary to put a new leather band on the machine.

When one is making chili sauce or catsup, mold will not form on the inside of the bottle if one will boil new clean corks in vinegar, then dip in hot melted paraffin and press hot corks well into the neck of the bottle. One can also seal fruit juices and chopped pickle this way.

Hobbies for Winter Evenings

ADVENTURES IN HOME MAKING

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A FRIEND of mine who has been a public-school teacher for over 40 years retired last year. When she left her classroom at the close of school in June she did not look further ahead than the summer vacation, which she knew she could prolong through the weeks of glorious autumn foliage in the hill town where she would be. But as winter approached she began to wonder if she would not find the evenings too long. She had always been so busy that there had never seemed to be time enough to do all that she wished to do, but now it was going to be different, and she decided that she would begin at once to enjoy those things which had seemed to elude her before.

Her first step toward planning for the use of her new leisure was to write to several colleges that offered correspondence courses, and ask for catalogues. Having been a teacher of mathematics she had often wished to be more conversant with modern literature, to have a speaking acquaintance with some of the newer fictional characters and to know something of the manner of life and work of the writers of today, so she selected from the courses offered one which dealt with contemporaneous literature.

⁂

This summer she told me of the joy which she found in following that course of study and reading. She said that it not only occupied the long winter evenings happily for her, but she found that it furnished subjects for conversation when friends dropped in, and that they came more frequently as the winter advanced, and with it her reading. Some of them brought to her home people whom she had not previously known and who were interested in the literary world. One of the well-known writers of today spent a week in a near-by town and my friend called upon her, and, she says, "I enjoyed tremendously being able to talk intelligently about booky affairs."

Another woman whom I know is a busy home maker and mother. She lives on a farm which is often isolated by heavy snow during the winter. She always looks forward to the long evenings as the time when she can accomplish something which will give her the satisfaction of real achievement. It may not be a course of study, although it sometimes is, but it is always a sufficiently large assignment to occupy the spare hours of a long, snowy winter on a farm.

⁂

Last year she made a wonderful scrapbook in which she put, in proper sequence, all the articles, pictures and letters that she could collect concerning the little town where she lives. This material dates from the early settling of the town to the time when the book was made. This summer when old home week was observed in that town her scrapbook was one of the chief exhibits. People who came from great distances read the anecdotes about their forbears with keen interest. The town has not seemed to be of sufficient importance to have a history written about it but my friend says that when they have supplied the United States with a President the book will be a valuable document!

The coming winter this farm woman plans to write her autobiography, and a very interesting one it will be, for she has had rich experiences and possesses a good vocabulary and a fine sense of the meaning of life's lessons.

"Where has the winter gone?" is a question often asked. A fascinating hobby, one which has something of lasting value attached to it, will give a satisfactory answer to this query and will add immeasurably to the cubit of our stature as individuals.

A Warm Towel Dryer

The housekeeper who has trouble in keeping her dish towels dry, can solve her problem in winter by placing a series of wooden rods above the kitchen radiator and inclosing them in a cabinet with an open bottom and a top made with ventilating holes. Because doors open in front, the device will resemble other cabinets in the room.

French dressing has a most intriguing flavor if equal parts of lime juice and lemon juice are used instead of vinegar.

Kitchen Hand-Towels

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Kitchen hand-towels are usually hung in place by means of a loop of tape sewed to one end. It is the experience of most housewives that the lower end becomes soiled most quickly, receives therefore the severest treatment in the laundry, and, for these reasons, wears out first.

A loop sewed to each end will change this entirely. The towel can be hung, first by one end, and later, by the other, thus distributing evenly the wear on it and thereby doubling its length of service.

Stale whole-wheat or graham bread can be made into an exceptionally good breakfast cereal, but it requires more than grinding in the food chopper in order to be delicious. Just before serving, set it in a pan in the oven until browned, crisp, and hot. Sprinkle with the smallest possible pinch of salt. Then serve with cream, also sugar if liked. Incidentally, all dry cereals, as corn flakes, puffed rice, and so on, are enormously improved if crisped in a hot oven before serving.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Old-Timer Goes to the Opera

THE Old-Timer was brought up in a family where the mother and father belonged to the Handel and Haydn Society, sang in the church choir, and celebrated every family anniversary by going to a concert. His sister was a pianist of some ability, and the Old-Timer himself participated in the amateur making of music from the time he began to pump the church organ at the age of ten. It befell him in his maturity to marry into a family who sang, when they did sing, a quarter-tone off pitch; and, being discouraged in that effort, usually confined their musical activities to listening. His wife's stumbling attempts to play accompaniments for the Old-Timer's flute were no source of pleasure to anyone within hearing, and his children, when they were growing up, took piano lessons under compulsion and practiced with both eyes on the clock.

To the Old-Timer the opera season—short though it was in his city—was the zenith of the year. His earliest remembrance of grand opera was being taken by his father to hear the great Tamagno sing in "William Tell." To the sensitive boy of twelve, this experience was something almost celestial and Tamagno's prodigal throwing about of "high C's" was to him for many years something to marvel at, and talk about.

From the time the boy began to earn money of his own, he formed the habit of committing himself to a diet of music during the brief two weeks' stay of the Metropolitan Grand Opera Company.

When he married, he found that his wife preferred to spend their slender allotment for amusement on other things. She cared more for a play than for a concert. She said philistine things in a high-browed voice about the unsuitability of a fat soprano to the part of Marguerite or a tublike tenor to that of a gallant young Romeo. She actively disliked the posturing of grand opera, the absurd plots, the wholesale destruction at the end, and the feeble attempts to convey an illusion of reality in what she called a hybrid product of music and drama. "If you must take me to hear music, my dear," she urged, "take me to a plain concert; not to a concert that pretends to be a play."

So the Old-Timer, being of a sweet disposition, went to see plays of varying quality, gave up going to grand opera, and ate his heart out.

* * *

Then, in later years, he bought a radio, and now he goes, almost any evening in the winter, to grand opera. His sweet disposition has proved to have a limit beyond which it is unyielding rock. Beat upon it as they may, the family cannot move it from its set determination to turn on every grand opera program obtainable and keep it turned on until the announcer signs off. The family sometimes stages a conspiracy to lure Father from his music by the rival charms of a pet politician or the fascinations of a jazz orchestra, but they always fail.

The performance that the Old-Timer attends is not what comes over the air. The soprano who is singing the "Jewel Song" of Marguerite may be a little strident; the tenor who essays the top note in "Celeste Aïda" may take it by way of falsetto. The Old-Timer does not hear any of that. What he really hears is the exquisite sparkle of the voice of Emma Eames, singing "O ciel! quanti gioiel!" or a strong, pure fountain of golden song pouring forth in the robusto tenore of Enrico Caruso.

What the Old-Timer sees, as he sits there with his eyes shut, is a stage peopled with the singers he heard years ago. Perhaps the artists in a radio studio, or in some far-off opera house, are conscientiously producing their version of Meyerbeer's "Les Huguenots." Then Old-Timer becomes a boy again in college, earning his much-coveted chance to enjoy a week of opera by being a "supe," one of the mob on the stage. Elated with the double excitement of hearing "Les Huguenots" and taking part in it, the boy stands, dressed in the costume of a sixteenth century Frenchman, waiting for the orchestra to begin the overture. The merest slit in the curtain gives him a partial view of the audience and of this he is making good use. Figures in doublet and hose or farthingale pass back and forth, but he is absorbed in watching what lies beyond the stage. Then someone stops at his side. He is aware of a lovely presence, of an eager voice, and of something thrust into his hand. "Can you see anything at all? . . . Use this," the voice commands. "I want to see the house!" He perceives that a jeweled hat pin is in his hand and an urgent voice is bidding him enlarge the tiny aperture in the curtain. Without hesitation, he does as he is told and the lady fixes her eye to the opening. She looks her fill, heaves a sigh of satisfaction—"A full house!"—holds out her hand for the hat pin and moves away with a "Thank you," while the boy slowly comes out of his trance and realizes that a glorious evening-to-be has been still further, unbelievably, glorified by a moment's actual speech with Nordica, and the touch of one of her personal belongings.

That scene fades from the vision of the Old-Timer and, in its place, as the various performers in the studio render their parts, there sounds in his ears the voices of that amazing cast of 1894, the two de Reszkes—Jean and Edouard; Lassalle, Bauermeister, Scalchi of the organ tones, and incomparable Nordica, all of them stars and all in their prime.

* * *

The Old-Timer's pleasant parlor game of listening to the radio has for him no homely setting of overstuffed chairs and family photographs. Occasionally it is staged in a huge, barnlike exhibition hall, but more often it is in a big old theater, long since demolished. That theater stood in his youthful imagination for all that was spacious, stately, and glamorous. Its actual appearance—its grand staircase, its walls hung with paintings and old programs, the universal glitter and movement and excitement, the serene, mysterious upper-crustiness of boxholders in formal dress, and that never-to-be-forgotten loftiest gallery where the real music lovers could crowd in for one dollar a head—may in general be immeasurably surpassed by more than one moving-picture theater of the present moment, but in the memory of the Old-Timer it is unapproachable.

On another night the voices of the radio are singing excerpts from Gounod's "Faust." This is, all in all, the Old-Timer's favorite. "Sentimental?" he mutters. "Maybe—what of it? I'm proud of it! I'm glad I've got some sentiment left in me, instead of whatever it is that your crooners and your jazzers seem to have." At any rate, when he hears "Faust," he enters into his particular paradise of thirty-year-old memories. The singers in the studio are doing a creditable piece of work, but the best thing they are doing, they do unaware. They are singing with other voices than their own. "Oh, tender Moon," Faust sighs, and immediately Jean de Reszke stands before the Old-Timer. Jean de Reszke as Faust, gallant, graceful, the personification of manly beauty, uniting in far too rare a fashion stage presence and a grand opera voice. The Old-Timer sees Pol Plançon, the perfect Mephistopheles, black-bearded and wily. Or he sees mighty Edouard de Reszke in the same part, and hears that tremendous yet musical voice vibrate in the song of the "Calf of Gold" and thunder in laughter at the consternation of his companions. Moment by moment, note by note, the Old-Timer follows the scenes and the music, and thrills anew to old delights.

It is no wonder that, with this ability to reconstruct former scenes and relive former experiences, the Old-Timer jealously guards from interruption the treat that the air brings him. At the same time, he is tolerant with his family and does not hold their lack of understanding against them. For he remembers something that he, too, failed to understand when it happened. It was when he took his own mother, a very old lady, to hear a performance of "The Messiah." His mother, who had sung so often in the oratorio, was hearing it again after many years. Or perhaps she was not really hearing it. It seemed to her son that she was not, for she sat the whole performance through with her old score open in her lap, her lips moving, and the tears raining down her cheeks. People looked at her so curiously that he was horribly embarrassed and he wondered all the way home if she had really had such a good time after all.

Now he understands that she did.

W. K. R.

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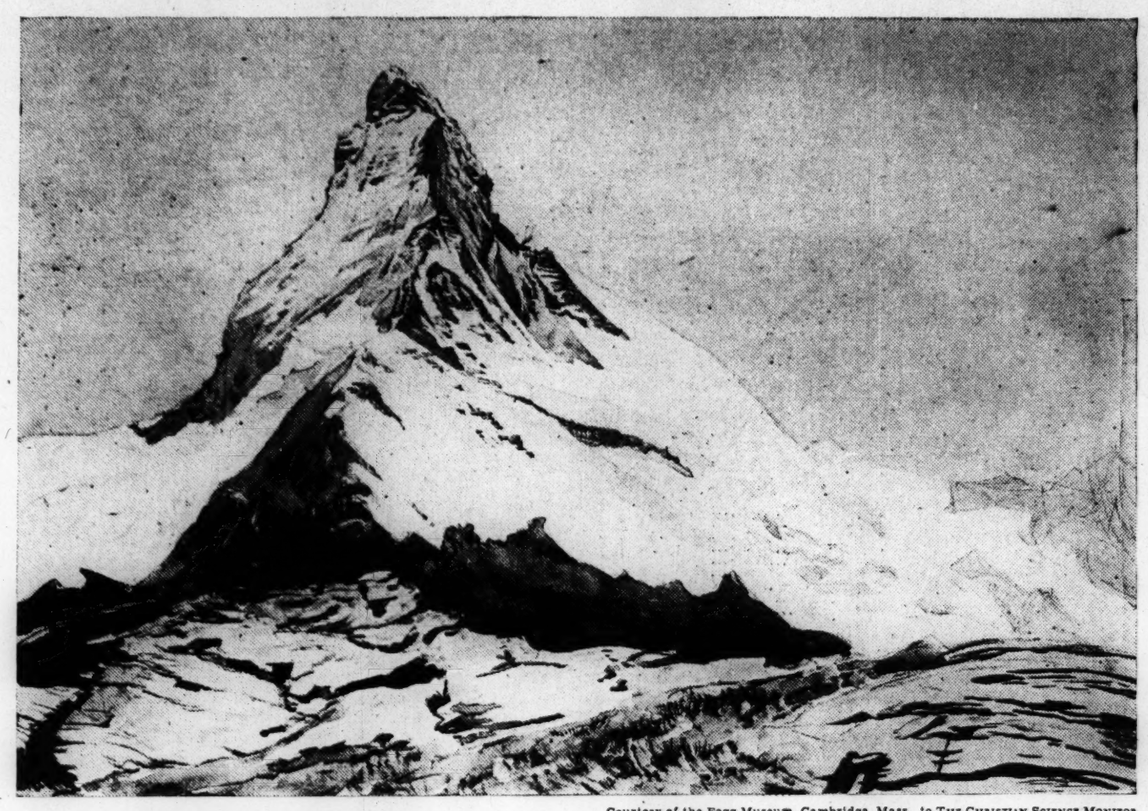
The Little Brown House in the Midst

Sometimes only the roof can be seen peeping over the bright yellow corn, and one looks in vain for the approach to the cottage beneath the roof. How does one alight on this oasis in the cornfield? It allures by its very unapproachability and, incidentally, the glory of its surroundings imprint themselves on the mind.

Off the wide gray road that skirts the field, a figure steps into the maze of corn. The heartlessness of it! Tramping down these slender graceful sheaves! But the figure marches on in such an assured manner that one begins to suspect a path. There, sure enough, it is, straggling through the tall waving corn to its ultimate goal.

Like a small gray-haired caretaker guarding the precious things left in her charge, so does the little brown cottage guard its treasure, when sunshine gilds the corn tops or when storm sweeps them hither and thither on waves of rhythmic movement. And, when darkness comes, it seems as though the corn is tucked away for the night, while its guardian keeps a watchful eye on its softly rustling beauty.



Courtesy of the Fogg Museum, Cambridge, Mass., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Matterhorn: From a Wash Drawing by John Ruskin

Poetry's Essential Element

Poetry and fiction are in their etymology and early history equivalent. The words call upon us to distinguish between fact and the poet's subjective "sense of fact." The poet is a "maker"; that is, his mind makes over facts and "colors them with its own light." The distinguishing mark of poetry, whatever its external form, is in its creation. This fictional creation, as I have tried to show elsewhere, is expressive of and motivated by the poet's wish, desire or aspiration. It is an ideal creation answering the desires of the mind. These desires when denied or impeded generate feeling; while rational thought is cool, poetic thought is always emotional. The feeling in turn starts the imagination. . . .

Even in a logical exercise some feeling and imagination will come into play, heightening the style and employing figure, concrete example, or anecdote; while in poetry, as we have it, there is much "logic" in the plan and adjustment of the whole, in the syntax, and in the conscious technique. Primitive poetry, as we shall see, was more largely imaginative than ours, the history of poetry showing an ever increasing rationalization. Modern poetry is the product of both faculties working together. The poet, unless he have Poe's habit of introspection, will be largely unconscious which he employs. And similarly the reader will use both in a natural way. In prose fiction likewise there will be rational and imaginative elements in the production and in the product. I wish therefore to avoid the appearance of saying that reason has no share either in the poet's thought or in his actual poetry.

The two faculties, however, must not be thought of as on the same plane. The imagination is the elder, more profound, and controlling one—reason, as Shelley says, being "to the imagination as the instrument to the agent." It is the faculty of imagination that is essentially the poet's. And as the poet's feeling rises, reason tends to fall into abeyance or disappear, and his thought becomes more primitive, spontaneous, and purely imaginative.

How the different faculties of the mind work together in an actual poetical experience—in the composing or in the reading of poetry—is a matter very difficult to observe and determine. There is a combination of thinking and dreaming, or dreaming and thinking; the two perhaps alternating, but sometimes, I think, working in unison; the combination or interchange constantly varying as one or the other gets the upper hand. . . .

The essential element in poetry is non-reasonable. It is produced by feeling, working through the imagination; it must therefore be felt and imagined, rather than merely understood. This element it is that generates the true poetic beauty, which is dream-like; which cannot be steadily or attentively contemplated, but may be seen only in glimpses; of which we can say only that it has the charm or magic that is the best mark of its presence; which therefore is inexplicable. It can be observed and estimated not in the parts into which it may be broken by analysis, but only in its total concrete effect; not by reason, but by the taste, which may be here taken to mean the judgment of the feelings.—FREDERICK CLARKE PRESCOTT, in "Poetry and Myth."

The Linnet

Within the bush her covert nest
A little linnet fondly prest;
The dew sat chilly on her breast,
Sae early in the morning.

She soon shall see her tender brood,
The pride, the pleasure of the wood,
Among the fresh green leaves bedew'd
Awake the early morning.

—ROBERT BURNS, "Poems."

"Roc et plumes"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

L'HUMANITÉ entière doit surmonter les difficultés de l'existence et a besoin d'apprendre que Dieu est en vérité toujours présent et tout-puissant. En face de cette nécessité, les hommes aspirent tôt ou tard à trouver le roc de la Vérité et à sentir la tendresse de la sollicitude divine. A la page 263 de *Miscellaneous Writings*, Mrs. Eddy dit: "Dans l'Écriture, deux mots présentent les images les plus heureuses qui puissent se trouver dans n'importe quelle langue—*roc* et *plumes*: 'Sur ce roc je bâtirai mon église;' 'Il te couvrira de Ses plumes.'"

La plupart des hommes connaissent par expérience les angoisses du cœur. Toutefois, ce qui importe, c'est ce que nous apprennent les vicissitudes de l'existence humaine, car ces leçons contribuent à la rénovation si nécessaire du caractère individuel et à l'avancement spirituel de notre race. Lorsqu'au lieu de se réaliser, notre attente a été déçue et parfois brusquement anéantie, nous sommes-nous éveillés? Avons-nous senti la nécessité de purifier nos pensées, d'avoir plus d'égards pour les autres, d'être plus compatissants envers ceux qui paraissent nous avoir fait du tort, de considérer la vie en général avec plus d'amour? Si nous pouvons répondre comme il le faut à ces questions, ce qui nous paraissait être de "cruels chagrins" aura du moins eu l'heureux effet de nous engager à chercher Dieu. Voyant l'instabilité de toutes les choses matérielles, nous avons été poussés à faire face aux imperfections de notre propre penser; et avec ce réveil est venu le désir d'apprendre à reconnaitre et à exprimer notre véritable individualité.

Grâce à la lumière de la Science Chrétienne, chacun peut renoncer au découragement et à l'amertume de la défaite; chacun peut chercher et trouver le roc de l'immuable Vérité. Ayant trouvé ce fondement solide, tous peuvent pleinement comprendre que "Ses plumes" les abritent, qu'ils sont protégés par la tendresse de l'Amour divin.

Pour le sens humain, bien des situations ne présentent pas une seule perspective encourageante; mais par la suite, lorsque ce qui paraissait affligeant et cruel a graduellement perdu son importance parce que nous avons progressé et dépassé ces obstacles, nous pouvons voir qu'au cours de l'épreuve, certaines erreurs se sont dévoilées dans notre mentalité, et que les ayant plus ou moins reconnues, nous avons pu les diminuer ou les surmonter. Dans tous les cas de ce genre, la lumière de la Science Chrétienne nous montre que, loin d'avoir causé la perte ou la destruction du bien, l'épreuve a séparé la balle du blé—les croyances erronées des vrais idéals. Et le bon grain ayant été soigneusement récolté, nos habitudes mentales se sont améliorées, ce qui nous a affranchis de certaines croyances du sens matériel.

En affrontant ainsi tout ce qui met à l'épreuve notre foi au bien, nous apprenons à nous détourner des rudes aspérités de la croyance mortelle, sous ses déguisements sans nombre, pour trouver le fondement éternel, Dieu et Son Christ, le roc qui est la seule base du bien permanent. Nous apprenons en outre à mieux connaitre la tendre protection et la sollicitude de notre Père-Mère Dieu. Aussi le Scientiste Chrétien s'efforce-t-il de percer plus promptement les apparences d'inharmonie pour aller jusqu'au cœur d'une expérience critique; il cherche à voir l'irréalité de la discorde sous toutes ses phases et l'actualité, l'immuable harmonie de ce qui est réel,—à reconnaitre avec gratitude le bien toujours présent, la base de toute construction spirituelle. Le Psalmiste s'écriait: "Qui est un rocher, sinon notre Dieu?" Et Paul dit en parlant des Israélites: "Ils buvaient à un rocher spirituel qui les suivait, et ce rocher était le Christ."

Quelles que puissent être en apparence la situation ou les tentations, quelles que soient les prétentions de l'erreur qui cherche à nous abattre et à nous terrifier en se faisant passer pour réelle et puissante, nous pouvons dans tous les cas avoir recours au rocher, à la Vérité toujours présente, et demeurer ferme dans l'assurance éternelle que Dieu est bon et qu'Il prend soin de nous avec amour; nous trouverons dans cette tendresse divine le soutien de notre courage et de notre joie, ce qui nous permettra de sortir du désaccord pour pénétrer dans une conception plus vraie de l'harmonie. Celui qui veut parvenir à la paix éternelle doit entretenir dans sa pensée les qualités qui reflètent Dieu, l'Entendement divin, et rejeter comme étant irréel tout ce qui ne ressemble pas à Dieu, au bien.

Dans une lettre adressée à une Église du Christ, Scientiste, filiale de L'Église Mère (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 152), Mrs. Eddy dit: "Puissent la douceur, la miséricorde et l'amour demeurer à jamais dans le cœur de ceux qui adorent dans ce sanctuaire;" et au paragraphe suivant, elle ajoute cette assurance réconfortante: "Ainsi fondés sur le roc de Christ, abrités dans la forteresse de l'espoir, de la foi et de l'Amour, lorsque l'orage et la tempête assaillent ce sûr fondement, vous êtes les oisillons que Dieu protège; et Il vous couvrira de Ses ailes jusqu'à ce que l'orage ait passé." Aux heures d'épreuve comme aux jours de soleil, ceux qui étudient la Science Chrétienne ont maintes fois prouvé la force immuable et la tendresse de Dieu, de l'Amour divin toujours présent.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Visitors at Abbotsford

If a man achieves success in any walk of life, but more especially in literature, the world soon wears a path to his door. Some authors discourage this form of hero-worship, to others it is a stimulating incense. Scott, who was the least vain of men, derived a sort of pleasure from the chance contacts fame brought to him, and real enjoyment from the company of invited guests. Besides the many tourists who drove up to stare at Abbotsford and watch for the owner—sixteen coachloads a day at one time—there were always friends from Edinburgh and neighbors from the vicinity to be welcomed. The house was seldom empty of guests, indeed Lady Scott used to say, it was a hotel in all but pay.

It was inevitable that people so hospitable should from time to time be imposed on. One day two young Americans attired in Macgregor tartan called. Scott was out and his wife did not think to ask them for their credentials, but merely gave them luncheon and allowed them to wait for their host. When the laird came in and heard their accent, he asked what letters of introduction they had brought. None were forthcoming, but, unbashed, they explained that one of them was a lawyer and the other a Unitarian preacher from Massachusetts. Proceeding to question him preposterously about the house, the family, the ages of Lady Scott and the children, the Sheriff was obliged with rather a wry smile to dismiss them. Sometimes sightseers hid in the park or in the glen in the hope of watching the great man as he walked. On one occasion a group stood round him as he slumbered! Publicity then as now was an almost unmixed evil though Scott was slow to find it out.

Sir Walter, as we know, dealt out invitations freely during his visits to London. Samuel Rogers was requested to stay at "Conundrum Castle" and see the "Gothic Museum"—"such a contrast by the way to Rogers' classical collections"—full of "rusty iron coats" and "jingling jackets!" Tom Moore was also invited, and Mrs. Coutts and Lady Alvanley and the Duke of Wellington and Chantrey and Lawrence, indeed almost everybody he met. . . . Lady Scott grew accustomed to store up plentiful provisions in the house as she never knew what the day might bring forth. She was thus fully prepared if told on waking that Prince Leopold of Belgium would dine that day, or that Prince Gustavus Vasa, Crown Prince of Sweden, would spend the week-end under her roof. Money it seemed was plentiful. . . .

George Ticknor of Boston was at Abbotsford with his wife in March, 1819. Like his compatriots Irving and Everett, he was struck by the vitality Scott appeared to draw from contact with the soil. In their walks together, every stone, every hillock seemed to evoke a traditional story or a ballad from Scott's fecund mind.—From "The Laird of Abbotsford": An Informal Presentation of Sir Walter Scott, by UNA POPE-HENNESSY.

"Rock and feathers"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE common need for surmounting the difficulties of human experience, and the need for learning the truth of God's everpresence and all-power, men sooner or later yearn to find the rock which is Truth, and to feel the tenderness of God's supporting care. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 263) Mary Baker Eddy says, "These two words in Scripture suggest the sweetest similes to be found in any language—*rock* and *feathers:* 'Upon this rock I will build my church;' 'He shall cover thee with His feathers.'"

Most persons feel that they have been familiar with sorrowful stirrings of heart. It is, however, what one learns in the varied lessons of human experience that is of moment in the greatly needed renovation of individual character and the spiritual advancement of the race. In the overturnings of expectations, that have sometimes seemed to be roughly administered, is one aroused to the need of becoming purer in his thinking, more considerate in his dealings with others, more appreciative of the good work done by others, more compassionate toward another who is believed to have wronged one, more loving in his general attitude toward life? If these questions can be answered aright, what had seemed to one as "stony griefs" may have been useful in determining one to begin to seek after God. Seeing the instability of all things material, one may have been aroused to face the imperfections in his own thinking and to desire to learn how to recognize and to express his true selfhood.

In the light of Christian Science it becomes possible for each one to turn from any embittered sense of futility or defeat, and to seek and find the rock of unalterable Truth; and having found this sure foundation to realize that one is covered "with His feathers," sheltered by the tenderness of divine Love.

Oftentimes, there are experiences which to human sense present no outlook of hope; but in retrospect, when what had seemed severe and afflictive has faded into unimportance, as one has progressed through and beyond it, it can be seen that during the testing period certain errors in one's way of thinking have come to the surface, have been more or less clearly detected, and have been diminished or overcome. In all such instances, in the light of Christian Science, the trial is seen to have been an experience in which no good was destroyed or lost, but rather to have been as a sifting of the chaff of erroneous beliefs from the wheat of true ideals. And as a result of the garnering of the wheat, one's habits of thinking have become improved, and consequently one has been freed from some of the beliefs of material sense.

This right facing of any trial of one's faith in good means that one is learning to turn from the stony hardnesses of mortal belief, in its many disguises, to find instead the eternal foundation, God and His Christ, the rock on which alone is founded permanent good. And it means also that one has learned something more of the sheltering tenderness and loving care of the Father-Mother God. The Christian Scientist therefore strives more quickly to see through the discordant appearance to the heart of a sharp experience, strives to see the unreality of discord of whatever character, and to see the actuality, the unchangeable harmony of the real, and to be more grateful for the ever present good, the basis of all spiritual building. The Psalmist asks, "Who is a rock save our God?" And Paul, referring to the experience of the Israelites, says, "They drank of that spiritual Rock that followed them: and that Rock was Christ."

Whatever any given situation or temptation may seem to be, whatever error may be trying to claim of reality and power to depress and terrify, one can always turn to the rock, the ever present Truth, and stand on the eternal assurance of God's loving care and goodness, and find in this tenderness support for courage, for joy, for successful emergence out of the discord into a truer sense of harmony. If one would find the way to eternal peace he must keep within his thinking the qualities that reflect God, divine Mind, and reject as unreal whatever is unlike God, good.

In a letter to a branch Church of Christ, Scientist (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 152) Mrs. Eddy said, "May meekness, mercy, and love dwell forever in the hearts of those who worship in this tabernacle;" and in the next paragraph she added the comforting assurance, "Thus founded upon the rock of Christ, when storm and tempest beat against this sure foundation, you, safely sheltered in the strong tower of hope, faith, and Love, are God's nestlings; and He will hide you in His feathers till the storm has passed." Students of Christian Science, in the hour of trial and in the sunny ways, have repeatedly proved true the changeless strength and the tenderness of God, ever present divine Love.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Young Birches

Seven clean young birches
Close to a lively stream
Are quite enough to make me pause,
Listen—and dream.

And even one young birch tree,
Slim and white and straight
Stirring its new leaves hopefully,
Can make me wait.

Something I gain from birches,
Something I need, and so
I try to pay my debt to them
Before I go.

ETHEL LOUISE KNOX.

Surprise Packets

"Nurse, may I go to Mr. Budgen's today and spend my penny?" . . .

"Be quiet, Moira. Go to sleep at once."

"But I want to know if—"

"Not another word; you'll wake up Selina."

"I am awake, Nurse. Oh, may we go to Mr. Budgen's today and—"

"If either of you speak another word, I shan't let you spend your pennies till you get home to Hastings. So go to sleep at once." . . .

Selina woke first, with that feeling in her heart which always came to remind her when something lovely was going to happen—a picnic, or a treat, or haymaking or harvesting. Today she knew at once that it was to remind her that she had a penny to spend. This did not happen often while they were away at Platnix; the ecstasy was normally associated with Messrs. Hart and Lovell's shop in Hastings, where there was a special counter for penny toys, at which the children would spend at least half an hour of happy indecision until outside pressure—from Nurse or Mother, rather than from the good-natured assistant—compelled a choice. There was not nearly such a large selection at Mr. Budgen's shop in Westfield, but it was impossible to think of conserving the pennies till they were home again. Besides, you can buy things at Mr. Budgen's which you cannot buy at Hart and Lovell's—"surprise packets," for instance; at that moment—six A. M. on an August day—Selina favoured a "surprise packet."

She had changed her mind many times before Moira awoke, and a conversation took place in whispers.

"Maidie Huggett had a doll's feeding-bottle in the Surprise Packet she bought last week," said Moira.

"I don't think I should like a doll's feeding-bottle. I'd rather have a watch. Perhaps there would be a watch inside my Surprise Packet."

"Or a clockwork mouse. Maidie once had that."

"Maidie has far more pennies given her than we have. I wonder why? Mr. Huggett's only a farmer, and Father and Mother pay him money for having us here."

"Perhaps he gives some of the money to Maidie. Or perhaps it's because she's not a lady. I do wish I wasn't a lady."

"So do I, if it means we'd get more pennies given us."

"If we weren't ladies we could wear boots, and we could say 'larder' instead of 'ladder,' and go out by ourselves, without Nurse . . ."

"I don't mind about that. But I'd like to have some more money. Then it wouldn't matter so much if I found afterwards I didn't like the thing I'd bought—"

"Be quiet, children; go to sleep at once."

Nurse's voice once more created silence, which brooded this time for an hour, at the end of which it was time to get up.—From "Summer Holiday," by SHEILA KAYE-SMITH.

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HARVARD TEAM OPENS SEASON

Casey Régime Undertakes Rugged Schedule With Good First Eleven

Eddie Casey's Harvard 1932 football machine swings into action tomorrow afternoon. There will be no overflow crowd, but the stanch supporters able to attend will await with eager anticipation a glimpse of the crimson jerseyed footballers. True, the opposition, Buffalo, is not likely to hold up much longer than for the keen-eyed to trace the fundamental progress of Harvard's tackling and blocking.

Most experts have been basing their pre-season prospectus regarding teams on the reserve strength due to the new substitution rule. This same question holds at Harvard. Coach Casey believes that, if the reserves develop, Harvard will be well equipped for the Crimson apparently has a first team that is powerful both offensively and defensively.

When college closed last spring prospects for a great team this fall were bright, despite the loss of Capt. Barry Wood Jr., its all-American quarterback. Since then, however, setbacks through ineligibilities have cost the team its veteran tackle David E. Kopans '34 and freshman stars of no mean ability. R. S. Brookings 2d, captain; John R. Haley, N. L. Tenney Jr. and R. R. Borden Jr.

Plans of Last Season

Starting his second year as head coach, it is expected that the former Harvard backfield star will follow his plans of last season. That means a well-grounded football team, equipped with sound attacking plays and defending formations and with an assortment of novelties sufficient to catch the opposition momentarily unaware, and delight the spectator. The team will attack from the single wing and kick formation.

Thirteen lettermen are available for Coach Casey to work with: Roger H. Hallowell '33, center; Harry K. Wells '34, quarterback; James D. Esterly '33, guard; Malcolm Bancroft '33, tackle; John H. Dean '34, back; Leon A. Francisco '34 and Thomas W. Nazro '34, ends; John W. Crickard 'Occ and Francis H. Gleason '34, backs; Capt. Carl H. Hageman Jr. '33, end; Irad B. Hardy Jr. '33, tackle; Eddy J. Rogers '34, guard, and Charles J. Nevin '34, back.

Along with the lettermen are veterans of tried ability ready to reach stardom such as Robert L. Lowe '34, end; Gridley Barrows '34, Alfred Kidder 2d '33, and John F. Cullen '34, tackles; Francis J. Crane '34 and John J. Healey Jr. '34, guards; Warren A. Casey '34, center; James R. Leonard '34, Deeb E. Peter '34, and Stanton Whitney Jr. '34, quarterbacks; Arthur J. Barrett '34, Robert S. Hurlburt '34, and Richard P. Waters Jr. '34, fullbacks; Taggart Whipple '34, Allen N. Ferry '34, right halfbacks, and Carl A. Pescosolido '34, John C. Grady '33, and George F. Bennett '33, left halfbacks.

Up from the freshmen trained by Rufus Bond, yearling coach, have come Frank R. Littlefield '35, tackle or back; Richard A. Dow '35, Herman Gundlach Jr. '35 (starting tomorrow); Herbert A. Raff '35, guards; Frank J. Casale '35, Donald H. Gleason '35, and Francis Schumann '35, centers; Thomas F. Locke '35, and Chester K. Litman '35, backs.

The reserve ends are: Gerard J. Cassedy '33, George M. Bartol '33, Lowe, Richard G. Werner '33, Samuel H. Wolcott Jr. '33, and Frederick G. Crocker '34; tackle, Leon A. Francisco '34; guard, Stuart J. Scott '33; center, Casey (out for a month or so), and J. M. Lockwood '34; quarterback, Allan W. Sherman '34.

Strong Rushline

These are the men expected to comprise the best prospects at this early stage of the season. A rushline of undeniable power barring mishaps will start most Harvard games with Nazro and Hageman, ends; Hardy and Bancroft, tackles; Esterly and Gundlach, guards, and Hallowell, center. Nazro and Hageman started the Yale game last year, as did Hallowell and Hardy. The latter, heavier and more experienced, ranked with the best tackles in the East last year. Another good tackle, Morrie Koplow '34, transfer from Tech two years ago, ineligible last year, may team with Hardy if his condition warrants it later. Bancroft, 6ft. 5in., has possibilities toward the headlines, while Esterly combines speed and experience. Gundlach has battled Rogers for a guard position, but at present is a standout with his rival handicapped by mishaps. Hallowell has capably filled a gap left by Benjamin H. Ticknor 2d two years ago.

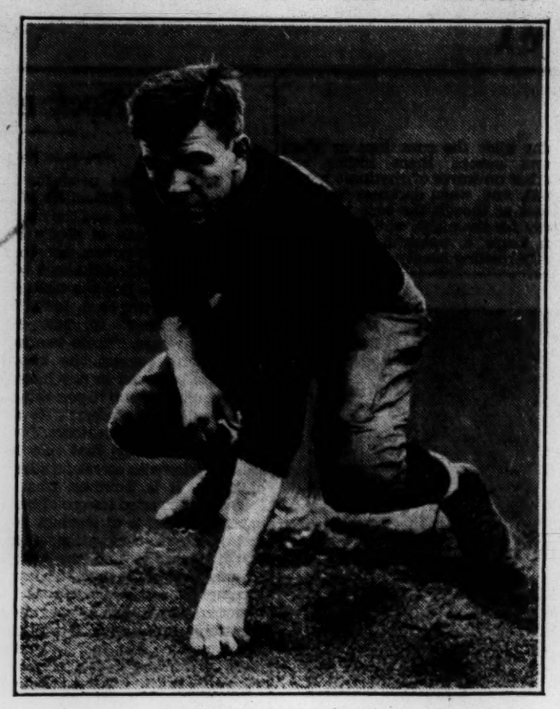
The backfield situation looks good. There is enough variety to furnish balanced heavy or light backfields, or specialists individually. Heading the luminaries of the backs is Jack Crickard, who reported heavier and much faster, with a shifting style and change of pace in running. Johnny Dean is likely to show up well in kicking, blocking and defensive ability. At quarterback the hole left by Barry Wood needs quite an individual to fill. Harry Wells is brilliant in running and passing, but will have opposition from Whitney, whose steadiness is quite an asset. Peter, a converted back, is ambitious but light, while Leonard and Sherman are comers.

Veteran Backfield

To begin the season and unless mishaps set in the likely starting choice in the backfield will find veterans with Wells at quarterback: Dean at fullback, with Crickard and Nevin at the halfback places. Other fullbacks in the order of their present early-season rating are Waters, Hurlburt and Barrett. Other halfbacks who will earn their gradings a little later are Francis Gleason, Whipple, Litman, Ferry, Pescosolido, Grady, Locke and Bennett.

Following the Buffalo game tomorrow Harvard will entertain at the Stadium on successive Saturdays the following opponents: New Hampshire, Pennsylvania State, Dartmouth, Brown, United States Military Academy and Holy Cross. The season closes Nov. 19 with the traditional rival Yale, at New Haven General opinion around Harvard sees little chance that the Crimson can hope to win all its games this season.

Crimson's Veteran Gridiron Leader



By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CARL H. HAGEMAN JR. '33
Harvard Varsity Football Team of 1932

OREGON LOOKS FOR FINE TEAM

Many Veterans and High Caliber Coaching Mark Football Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore. — Football prospects, from the standpoint of material and high caliber of coaching staff, are brighter at the University of Oregon than for many years, in spite of the success which the team enjoyed last year under the leadership of C. W. Spears, now head coach at Wisconsin. Oregon won the Northwest championship and tied for third place in the Pacific coast race, after going through a terrific schedule with but two defeats.

This season Head Coach Prince Callison, advanced from freshman coach last year, has the entire team of 1931, except one guard and a center lost, and has all but two of his powerful freshman first-string squad with which to mold the 1932 machine.

Over 50 Report

More than 50 candidates for the varsity answered the first call Sept. 15 and with competition keen for all places, practice has been going on with vigor.

Missing veterans on the team are E. J. Forsta, center and I. F. Schultz, guard. To replace Forsta there are B. B. Hughes '34, transferred from guard; J. K. Chase '35, center on the powerful freshman team of last fall; J. A. Gemlo '35, alternate freshman center, and C. H. Swanson '34, alternate varsity center last year.

Plenty of guard material is available, and the competition for both positions will be keen. Gardner G. Frye, C. C. Codding, R. J. Gagnon and Theodor Giesecke, all members of the flashy freshman squad, are available. Codding is the lightest of the group, tipping the scales at 180, while Frye weighs 190, Gagnon 200 and Giesecke 185. Other candidates include H. W. Clark '34, who weighs 195, utility guard last year; C. X. Johnson '34, a scrappy 1931 reserve; Bree Cuppoletti '34 and R. C. Fury '34, both reserves from last year.

Some Heavy Tackles

For tackles Callison has a half dozen men who average well over 200 pounds. They are E. W. Morgan '33, captain, who is fast and clever in spite of his 216 pounds; E. G. Nilsson '35, 207 pounds; Alex Eagle Jr., '35, who weighs 220 pounds; P. O. Pope '34, 195 pounds; C. K. Bishop '35, the man mountain of the squad who handles his 245 pounds easily; and R. A. Smith '35, 190, freshman, who is being moved in from guard to tackle.

Plenty of material is also on hand for ends, although the weight average will be pulled down a bit by this department. O. R. Bailey '33, veteran of last year, heads the list, with C. R. Wishard '35, pressing him closely and assured of a call for the other side. Three other men of varsity caliber are also on hand. They are R. J. Morse '35; B. L. Pozzo '34, and W. H. Paul '35.

The field is crowded with capable backfield men, and Callison will have several combinations to use. W. J. Bowerman, two-year veteran, has done most of the signal calling so far in practice, but Ralph S. Terjesen '35, is ready to step into his place if needed. Joe Walsh '35, is also trained and ready to go in at quarter.

Mikulak Heads Fullbacks

Fullbacks are headed by Mike Mikulak '34, a 195-pound, speedy and hard-hitting veteran, who already rates as one of the most powerful line-plungers ever seen on Hayward Field. Understudying Mikulak are Howard I. Bobbitt '34 and W. R. Laurence '33, who has been a reserve for the past two years.

The two regular halfbacks, M. V. Temple '34, and L. K. Gee '34, will have stiff competition for their places this year. George Pepelnjack has already proved his right to play at least part of the time. He is only 5 ft. 6 in. in height, but weighs 165 pounds. S. C. Kotska '35, who weighs in at 190, can block, tackle, hit the line and thinks fast at all times. He is also dependable as a kicker.

Arthur Clarkson '35 is steadily improving, and is capable with the ball when passes are called. R. F. Parke '35, though weighing only 160, is tall and rangy, an excellent punter and passer. E. H. Brown '35, light at 158, is a natural ball handler, who not only runs, kicks and passes, but is extremely clever on his feet. Powell Lancaster '34, John Londahl '32, E. W. Parker '35 and P. H. Starr '34 are all good players who will be ready as needed.

YANKS AGAIN DEFEAT CUBS

Gomez Beats National League Rivals, 5 to 2—Records Fall

WORLD SERIES STANDING

	Won	Lost	Runs For	Runs Agst	P.C.
New York	2	0	17	8	1.000
Chicago	0	2	8	17	.000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—Vernon Gomez, the slim, almost frail left-handed fast-ball pitcher of the New York Yankees, yesterday led his hard-hitting mates to their second straight victory over Charlie Grimm's Chicago Cubs in the World Series of 1932. The triumph was a big one for the Yankees, for, as the two clubs left last night for Chicago, where the series will be continued, Joe McCarthy's boys held a tremendous advantage over their National League rivals. The New Yorkers need win only two games to annex the baseball championship of the world and they should experience little difficulty doing this. Yesterday's score was 5 to 2.

In an effort to stop the onrush of the Yankees, Manager Charlie Grimm of the Cubs sent his star rookie right-hander, Lonnie Warneke, into the box. The youngster did very well, but could not keep pace with Gomez, who kept nine Chicago hits well scattered and struck out eight men. The Yanks touched Warneke for 10 safeties, all of them singles. Warneke struck out seven.

The Cubs, who appear to be fighting a losing battle, displayed a remarkable brilliance in the field. That flashy infield combination of Billy Herman and Bill Jurges took part in four double plays during the game, equaling the World Series record in this respect, previously held jointly by the Athletics of 1914 and the Red Sox of 1916. The Cubs have made five double plays in this year's series and may better the record of 10 for the entire classic, held by the Washington Senators of 1924.

Another New York Record

Yesterday's victory was New York's tenth straight in World Series competition. In 1927 the Yanks, under the late Miller Huggins and with several members of the present club in the lineup, took four straight from the Pittsburgh Pirates. The following year they also took four in a row, this time from the St. Louis Cardinals. This mark of 10 straight is easily a record for World Series play.

The Cubs were highly confident as they took the field yesterday, with their star right-hander ready to silence the bats of the Yanks. With a lineup of right-handed hitters, the Cubs felt sure they could get to the left-handed Gomez. They were quite disappointed, however, as the final score indicates.

Gehrig, Dickey and Chapman led the New York attack. The big first baseman got three hits in four times up, to bring his total of safeties for the series to five. He also scored twice and drove in a team mate. Dickey came through with two hits and batted in a pair of runs. Chapman made only one safety, but it came with the bases full in the third inning and accounted for two runs.

Once again the Cubs started off with an impressive first inning. Herman swung at the first strike and then doubled down the left field foul line. With one out, Cuyler reached first when Crosetti fumbled his grounder, Herman taking third. Stephenson's fly to Combs scored Herman.

This one-run lead did not last, however, for the Yanks came right back in their half of the inning and scored twice. Combs hit several fouls and then walked. Sewell also waited out a base on balls. Warneke eliminated one bad man by striking out Ruth, but Gehrig singled to right, scoring Combs with the tying run. Then, with two out, Dickey drove a hard liner at Herman that went as a hit when the young second baseman could not handle it. Sewell scored on the play.

The Cubs tied the score again in the third on Stephenson's double with two out and Demaree's single between Gehrig and Lazzeri. This rally ended when Gomez caught Demaree off first.

Yanks Take Lead for Good

In the last half of the same inning, the Yankees went ahead to stay. After Sewell had been retired, Ruth accepted a base on balls. Gehrig drove a hit through Herman, Ruth taking second. Jurges threw out Lazzeri on a slow roller. At this point, Warneke gave Dickey an intentional base on balls, filling the bases. Chapman upset the Chicago plans, however, by driving a single to right, Ruth and Gehrig scoring.

That was all the Yanks needed, although they put across one run in the fifth. Gehrig opened the inning by driving another hit off Herman's glove. On the hit and run play, Lazzeri hit to Herman, who threw him out, but Dickey's single to left scored Gehrig with the final run of the game. Two fast double plays kept Warneke out of trouble in the seventh and eighth.

After the third inning, the Cubs made only five hits off Gomez, only two men getting as far as third. Cuyler's triple was wasted in the fifth when Stephenson failed in the pinch.

As the series shifts to Chicago, the Cubs are given only a slim chance to overtake the flying Yankees. It will probably be up to Charlie Root to attempt to stop them in the third game of the series at Wrigley Field. Either Pipgras or Allen will pitch for the Yanks.

In their home park the Cubs have the advantage. They are still confident and each one feels sure that with a shift of scenery the story will be different. Warneke pitched good ball yesterday, but was just up against a better man. If he starts again he will make plenty of trouble. The Yankees, however, are just as confident that the series will not return to New York.

Tomorrow the battle continues, weather permitting, before a crowd of rabid Chicago fans, who will take nothing but victory from their Cubs. And one cannot help remember how the Pirates of 1925, after losing three out of four to the Senators, came back and won the series. It can be done again. The score:

NEW YORK AMERICANS	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Combs, cf	3	1	1	1	4	0	0
Sewell, 3b	3	1	1	1	0	1	0
Ruth, rf	3	1	1	1	3	0	0
Gehrig, 1b	4	2	3	3	5	0	0
Lazzeri, 2b	4	0	1	1	3	1	0
Dickey, c	3	0	2	2	8	0	0
Chapman, lf	4	0	1	1	1	1	0
Crosetti, ss	3	0	0	0	3	3	1
Gomez, p	3	0	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	30	5	10	10	27	9	1

CHICAGO NATIONALS	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Herman, 2b	4	1	1	2	1	6	0
English, 3b	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
Cuyler, rf	4	0	1	3	1	0	0
Stephenson, lf	4	1	2	4	0	0	0
Demaree, cf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Grimm, 1b	4	0	2	2	8	0	0
Hartnett, c	3	0	1	1	9	2	0
Jurges, ss	3	0	0	0	4	3	0
Warneke, p	3	0	0	0	0	2	0
*Hemsley	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	2	9	14	24	13	0

*Batted for Warneke in ninth inning.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R
New York	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	x	—5
Chicago	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Runs batted in—Stephenson, Gehrig, Dickey 2, Demaree, Chapman 2. Two-base hits—Herman, Stephenson. Three-base hit—Cuyler. Sacrifice—Jurges. Double plays—Warneke to Hartnett to Jurges, Hartnett to Herman, Herman to Jurges to Grimm (2). Left on bases—Chicago 7, New York 5. First base on balls—Off Gomez 1 (Hartnett), off Warneke 4 (Combs, Sewell, Ruth, Dickey). Struck out—By Gomez 8 (Warneke 3, Herman 2, Hartnett, English, Hemsley), by Warneke 7 (Ruth, Chapman 3, Gomez 2, Crosetti). Umpires—Klem (NL) plate, Van Grafian (AL) first, Magerkurth (NL) second, Dinneen (AL) third. Time—1h. 46m.

De Stefani Loses In Coast Tennis

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30 (AP)—Elimination of an international star yesterday provided the high lights of the quarterfinals, men's singles tennis matches of the Pacific coast championship.

A. Giorgio de Stefani, Italian Davis Cup player, succumbed in straight sets, 6—4, 6—4, to the steady stroking of Ed Chandler, former national intercollegiate title holder.

Favorites, otherwise, crashed through to the semifinals. Frederick J. Perry, England's court ace, disposed of Lester R. Stoefen of Los Angeles, 6—1, 6—2. Perry's Davis Cup team mate and captain, Henry J. (Bunny) Austin, turned back Gerald Stratford of San Francisco, 6—3, 6—4.

Jiro Sato, leading player of Japan, also ran out a victory but received considerable opposition in trimming Bryan M. Grant Jr. of Atlanta, national clay court champion, 8—6, 6—4.

In the semifinals Sato will meet Perry, and Chandler will pair off with Austin.

In a first-round upset Lloyd Budge of Berkeley and Florence Maxwell of San Francisco eliminated Mrs. Carolyn Hirsch of New York and Manuel Alonso in mixed doubles competition.

PICK-UPS

New York, Sept. 30
By a Staff Correspondent

MORE World Series records fell yesterday before Babe Ruth, the big slugger of the Yankees. He scored another run to bring his total for series play up to 35. This same hit, which was a single, added one base to his total base record, that has now reached 87. The big fellow accepted a base on balls in the third inning to make his total walks for classic play 32. In the first inning he registered his twenty-eighth strikeout.

Chicago's remarkable defense stood out yesterday. Herman is playing a sensational game around second base and Jurges looked great at short. Grimm is his usual self around first and English is doing well at third. But the real star is Herman, and no matter how the Cubs fare in the series, this young man should be mentioned with the stars of the classic. He is also hitting well.

Manager McCarthy so far has run his team from the bench. Not once during the first two games did he get any farther than the top step of the Yankee dugout. Art Fletcher and Jimmy Burke have done the coaching.

Yesterday's weather was perfect for baseball. The sun shone bright all day, but not too hot. Topcoats could be seen all through the stadium.

The two outstanding catches in the second game were made in the same inning. In the first half of the sixth Chapman made a long running catch of Demaree's fly in deep left field, over near the foul line. In the last half of the same inning Demaree ran back into deep left-center for Crosetti's long smash, the young Chicago outfielder getting the ball just off the cinder track.

That Chapman has one of the best arms in baseball was proved yesterday when he threw out Hartnett trying to stretch a single into a double. Chapman picked up the ball on the run and threw it all in the same motion on a line to Crosetti. He got Hartnett standing up.

The Yankees have scored most of their runs in the sixth inning so far, five to be exact.

DIANA FISHWICK WINS

LONDON, Sept. 30 (AP)—Diana Fishwick is the new English (native) women's golf champion. She defeated Beryl Brown of Formby today, 5 and 4, in the final 36-hole match over the Royal Ashdown Forest Golf Club course in Sussex.

DARTMOUTH ELECTS ROLFE

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 30 (AP)—Charles E. Rolfe Jr. '34 of Swampscott, Mass., has been elected captain of the Dartmouth varsity cross-country team to succeed Randell Cook '34 of Evanston, Ill., who has withdrawn from college.

MRS. VARE IN FINAL ROUND

Faces Miss Van Wie in Their Third Title Quest for U. S. Crown

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEABODY, Mass., Sept. 30—Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr., Overbrook, Penna., representing the Philadelphia Country Club, and Virginia Van Wie of the Beverly Country Club, Chicago, for the third time since 1928 reached the final round in a United States women's golf championship today when they won their semifinal-round matches at the Salem Country Club. Play tomorrow in the final will be over 36 holes.

Mrs. Vare, née Collett, who defeated Miss Van Wie for the national title in 1928 at Hot Springs, Va., 13 and 12, and again in 1930 at Los Angeles, 6 and 5, won her semifinal round match from Ada Mackenzie of Toronto today, 5 and 4, thus eliminating the last of the visiting internationals. Mrs. Vare's victory qualified her for the seventh national final since 1922. After picking up on the first hole, Mrs. Vare squared the match on the second, won the third and held the lead thereafter.

Miss Van Wie gained the title round this year by defeating Charlotte Glutting of the Baltusrol Golf Club, Short Hills, N. J., conqueror of Enid Wilson of England, British champion, in the quarterfinals, by a 4-and-3 score. It took a determined effort in the closing stages on the part of Miss Van Wie to overcome the play of the New Jersey girl. Miss Van Wie did not lead until the ninth and was held to this score until the Chicago player scored a par 3 on the fourteenth to increase her advantage. Coming in Miss Glutting squared the first three holes and then lost three in a row.

Enid Wilson of the Nottinghamshire Golf Club, England, 1931 and 1932 British champion, holder of the English (native) championship in 1928 and 1930 and a semifinalist in the 1931 American championship at Buffalo, N. Y., lost her quarterfinal round match here yesterday in what proved the biggest upset of the week. The English girl, regarded as a serious threat, bowed to Miss Glutting, New Jersey state champion for the last two years, 1 up.

Another upset, but milder in nature than the Wilson defeat, saw Ada Mackenzie of Toronto, five times closed champion and three times open titleholder of Canada, defeat Maureen Orcutt of the White Beeches Golf and Country Club, Haworth, N. J., open champion of Canada in 1930 and 1931, but never United States champion. Miss Mackenzie won the match 2 and 1.

Mrs. Vare, five times United States champion, staged a rally and overtook Peggy Wattles of Buffalo and the Wanakah Country Club, Hamburg, N. Y., winning by a 2-and-1 score. Miss Wattles, a familiar figure in championships played in Canada in recent years, matched par (38) going out and was 3 up at the turn.

Miss Van Wie scored a 3-and-2 victory, the largest margin of the quarterfinal round, over Rosalie Knapp of the Women's National Golf and Tennis Club, Glen Head, L. I., N. Y.

Starting off timidly, Miss Glutting suddenly gained confidence in her game against Miss Wilson when she sank a 15-foot putt on the first to halve the hole. From then on a series of brilliant chip shots to the green proved the undoing of the British champion, who led the New Jersey girl 2 up at the turn, winning four holes, the third, fourth, fifth and ninth, to Miss Glutting's two holes, the second and eighth.

On the inward nine Miss Glutting started a rally at the eleventh after the tenth was halved in 5s. On the eleventh green Miss Wilson was forced to putt three times from 15 feet, losing the hole with a 6. Miss Wilson's tee shot on the twelfth landed short and had a bad lie. The English girl sent her next shot over the green while Miss Glutting, whose tee shot landed in a bunker, managed to hole out with a 4 to square the match.

Miss Glutting won the thirteenth to lead the British player, 1 up. Miss Wilson's hooked drive cost her that hole, but even so Miss Glutting found herself in a difficult position. She got out of a sand trap, the ball landing on the other side of the green, and then sank a chip shot from 35 feet!

The fourteenth hole was halved in 3s. On the fifteenth Miss Wilson played brilliantly after sending her tee shot into the rough, holing out for a birdie 4. The sixteenth was halved in 4s. On the seventeenth hole Miss Glutting chipped up to the pin from a corner of the green. Miss Wilson chipped 10 feet short of the hole and missed her putt for a 5 to Miss Glutting's 4. The eighteenth was halved in 5s when Miss Wilson conceded after missing a 15-foot effort. Miss Glutting's ball was by no means dead, but her British rival apparently was sure that she would make it. The cards:

MISS WILSON VS. MISS GLUTTING

Miss Wilson, out ..... 5 5 3 4 5 4 5 5 5—41
Miss Glutting, out ... 5 4 4 6 6 4 5 4 6—44
Miss Wilson 2 up.
Miss Wilson, in ..... 5 6 5 5 3 4 4 5 5—42
Miss Glutting ..... 5 5 4 4 3 5 4 4 5—39
Miss Gluting wins, 1 up.

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Quarterfinal Round

Ada Mackenzie, Toronto, Ont., defeated Maureen Orcutt, White Beeches Golf and Country Club, Haworth, N. J., 2 and 1.

Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr., Philadelphia Country Club, defeated Peggy Wattles, Wanakah Country Club, Hamburg, N. Y. 2 and 1.

Virginia Van Wie, Beverly Country Club, Chicago, defeated Rosalie Knapp, Women's National Golf and Tennis Club, Glen Head, L. I., N. Y., 3 and 2.

Charlotte Glutting, Baltusrol Golf Club, Short Hills, N. J., defeated Enid Wilson, Nottinghamshire Golf Club, England, 1 up.

Semifinal Round

Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr., Philadelphia Country Club, defeated Ada Mackenzie, Toronto, Ont., 5 and 4.

Virginia Van Wie, Chicago, defeated Charlotte Glutting, Short Hills, N. J., 4 and 3.

World Series Statistics

By the Associated Press

SECOND GAME FIGURES

Paid attendance, 50,709.
Receipts, $155,910.00.
Players' share, 370,518.69.
Each club's share, $13,253.11⅓.
Each league's share, $13,253.11⅓.
Advisory council's share, $23,387.85.

TWO-GAME TOTALS

Paid attendance, 92,168.
Receipts, $289,412.00.
Players' share, $147,600.12.
Each club's share, $34,600.02.
Each league's share, $34,600.02.
Advisory council's share, $43,411.90.

LONDON CABINET FILLED WITHOUT FREE TRADERS

Runciman and Snowden Debate Consequences of Ottawa Accords

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 30—Five new ministerial appointments announced today practically complete the filling of vacancies in the Government caused by withdrawal of the free trade Liberals.

The King has arrived here from Scotland and has added a formal touch to what has proved a remarkably smoothly arranged transformation by receiving the seals of office from the outgoing ministers and handing them over to their successors.

Of today's appointments, three have gone to the Conservatives and two to those Liberals who continue to support Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. The minimum of disturbance in the existing personnel has been incurred.

Viscount Snowden's former office, Lord Privy Seal, has been provided for by making over its duties to Mr. Stanley Baldwin, who will perform them in addition to his present ones in the Cabinet. The vacant post in the Pensions Ministry has been abolished as a further measure of economy. The vacant Treasury Secretaryship has been filled by promoting the Liberal, Mr. L. Hore-Belisha, who hitherto has been Undersecretary of the Board of Trade.

Changes in Positions

Lord Plymouth, Conservative, leaves the Ministry of Transport for the Colonial Undersecretaryship, another Conservative, Lieut.-Col. C. M. Headlam, from the Ministry of Pensions, succeeding him in the Transport Department.

Mr. Richard A. Butler, Conservative, who accompanied the Marquis of Lothian in the recent constitution-making mission to India, succeeds that former Minister as Undersecretary in the Indian Office. A Liberaly, M. Edward L. Burgin, succeeds Mr. Hore-Belisha in the Board of Trade post. The only vacancies still to be filled are minor ones.

The tariff controversy responsible for these changes is now transferred to the constituencies, around which the Free Trade ministers have commenced their peregrinations. Mr. Walter Runciman, Liberal, President of the Board of Trade, has led off for the Government. He argues that until the full terms of the Ottawa agreements can be published any attack upon them is premature and unfair.

Reciprocal Arrangements

Mr. Runciman claims, however, that the British delegates endeavored throughout "to turn world and empire movements in the direction of freer trade rather than toward greater trade barriers." They also "sought and obtained in return for reciprocal arrangements a reduction in dominion tariffs on a large number of articles and the allocation of many items to the free list." He adds that negotiations with foreign countries for reduction of trade barriers against British commerce have been initiated and form an essential part of the British Government's policy for the coming World Economic Conference.

In a radiocast today Viscount Snowden replied to Mr. Runciman. He and the other Free Traders he said, had left the Government because at Ottawa when a lead might have been given toward the removal of tariffs as a cause of the world's trade recession, a policy had been adopted which gravely enhanced the difficulty, and Free Traders could not remain in a government which was pursuing such a policy. In their opinion Ottawa had "banged, bolted and barred the door" against steps toward greater freedom in trade.

Millions Vanished On Day of Insull Failure, Court Told

CHICAGO, Sept. 30 (AP)—A list of 250 persons who underwrote 115,000 shares of the original issue of Insull Utility Investments, Inc., stock was made public yesterday in Federal Judge Walter C. Lindley's court during a hearing to find assets of the corporation and its "twin" Insull investment concern, Corporation Securities Company.

Another Insull company, the Chicago North Shore & Milwaukee Railroad, was placed in receivership today.

Disclosure of the new list, which attorneys explained was without any hint of irregularity as the subscribers agreed to pay the same price, $50, per share at which the stock was publicly offered, came during a day which shed further light on inner workings of financial affairs.

Judge Lindley was told by a witness that more than $3,200,000 in cash belonging to the investment concern and corporation securities evaporated the day before the companies were placed in receivership. Banks which had loaned the companies funds seized moneys on deposition and the receivers reported less than $10,000 in cash on hand when they took control.

Mr. John A. Swanson, state's attorney, searching for possible evidence of criminality in Insull transactions, reported he learned of further withdrawals by Mr. Martin J. Insull from the portfolio of Middle West Utilities Company, of which he was president, of securities to lend to himself and friends.

The return of Samuel Insull from Paris and his brother, Martin J. Insull, from Ontario will be sought, Mr. Lewis Jacobson, an attorney for the investors announced. He said that he and his associates would seek to have subpœnas issued for the brothers who left the country shortly after the collapse of the Insull utility empire. He added that if the brothers failed to reply to them, other steps might be taken. At the same time Mr. Jacobson said he would seek to stop the annual pension which Samuel Insull is receiving from three operating Chicago utilities.

ARMAMENTS FIGURES ANNOUNCED BY NAVY

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP)—Figures made public today by the Navy Department show that present naval construction programs will place the United States 19,805 tons behind Great Britain and 5192 tons ahead of Japan at the end of 1936.

At the present time, the statistics set forth, this country is 202,621 tons below Great Britain's strength, and 72,821 above Japan. What proposals the navy will advance at the coming session of Congress have not been announced, but it was said in informed circles it probably would advocate a substantial building program spread out over a period of years.

BUS OPERATORS DECLARE LINES PAY TAX SHARE

Drop in Rail Revenues Laid Mainly to Private Automobiles

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 30—Motorbuses paid $31,000,000 in license fees and gasoline taxes for the use of highways in the United States during 1931, it was stated by Mr. Arthur M. Hill, president of the National Association of Motorbus Operators in opening the sixth annual convention here yesterday. Mr. Hill cited figures which he said refuted the general imputation that buses do not pay their way.

Railroads which claim their passenger services have suffered chiefly from bus competition were deminded by Mr. Hill that figures show 26,000,000 motor vehicles on the highways. Only 90,000 of these are buses, he said, and half of these are operated by schools, while 12,500 are supplementing or replacing city and suburban electric lines, leaving 32,500 in interurban common carrier service.

"Passenger automobile registrations," he continued, "have increased 187 per cent, while rail passenger revenue has declined 32 per cent in the last nine years. During this period 43,173,755 formerly dependent on commercial carriers arranged to transport themselves." The figure is based on an estimate of 2½ persons per car.

Mr. Hill suggested that rail and motorbus executives get together and discuss their mutual problems with a view to providing maximum public service, rather than continue their legislative warfare, "which is bound to react to the disadvantage of the public."

While expressing sympathy for railroad investors, Mr. D. E. Lilienthal, member of the Wisconsin Public Service Commission, asserted that no existing form of transportation has any vested right which can stand in the way of reasonable progress in other forms of transportation. The new forms, on the other hand, should not expect to be free from reasonable taxation and regulation, he said.

State legislation to control travel bureaus engaged in soliciting rides for passengers in private automobiles was urged by Mr. S. A. Markel, chairman of the executive committee.

VENEZUELA ENVOY NAMED

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Mr. Edward A. Keeling, a counselor of the British Diplomatic Service, has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Caracas, Venezuela. He has formerly served as British Minister at Caracas.

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The writers who will help to remove the blindfold are Roland Hall Sharp, a staff writer of the Monitor specializing in American politics. He will write the first 14 articles. Mr. Willis J. Abbot, member of The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board, and an internationally known writer on political questions, will write the conclusion of the series in four articles entitled "Behind Political Footlights."

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'Sunday Clothes' for Prisoners Help to Make Them Better Men

Practice Inaugurated at Norfolk Prison Colony in Massachusetts Costs State But Little While Bringing Large Measure of Beneficial Results

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Norfolk, Mass.

SHOULD convicts have "Sunday clothes"? A small-sized furor seems to have developed because the Norfolk prison colony has recently adopted a change of dress for Sunday. But is it true, as some claim, that the taxpayers are being saddled with an enormous bill to provide "Sunday clothes" for the prisoners?

A visit to the colony reveals most of the men working in the yards stripped to the waist. The sunbath fad has reached them. They like it. And it certainly is not costing the State heavily. All through the yards—in the crews leveling the yards with the steam shovel, in the truck drivers, in the men constructing the new buildings—one saw this. In fact, it looks as natural as to see men wearing shirts.

But the "Sunday-go-to-meeting" clothes! White shirts and black pants! Mr. Howard B. Gill, the superintendent, was questioned.

Mr. Gill smiled.

Saves Money for Public

"The central idea of our entire project," said he, "is to save money for the public. We can demonstrate at any time that we have already saved several hundred thousand dollars for the taxpayers and are doing so daily. As to the clothes, here are the figures. Judge for yourself.

Cost of "Old" Style Charlestown Prison • Uniform		Cost of Norfolk Outfit	
Regulation gray suit	$ 9.00	Sunday shirt	$1.00
Work shirt	.75	Sunday pants	1.25
Work shirt	.75	Work shirt	.75
		Work pants	1.75
		Hat	.10
	$10.50		$4.85

With "Sunday clothes" included there is a saving of $5.65 per man.

But why Sunday clothes?

Mr. Gill's reply to this embodies his entire philosophy of prisons and prisoners.

"Crime," said he, "is expensive. New Jersey authorities state that it costs them $1500 to convict each prisoner even before he enters prison. This is for cost of maintaining police, courts, etc. Now at Charlestown, for instance, 80 per cent of the inmates are 'repeaters.' They have been in some kind of a prison before. They keep coming back. And each time they return there is this heavy overhead for their arrest and conviction.

"Obviously, one way to reduce the cost of crime is to send men home so that they will not come back. The 80 per cent must be reduced. The way to do this is to realize that these men are not so different from other men. Financial worry, domestic trouble, home environment—these men often are the victims! Had we been placed as they were we might be here as they are.

Two Ways of Going at It

"Now there are two ways of going at it. You can either 'break' these men, bully them, destroy their manhood, and send them out weaker, harder and more degraded than when they entered, or you can try to bring out the best in them by building up their manhood through increasing their self-respect and self-confidence.

"It all depends on what the public wants. If we want them to remain criminals and come back, keeping our prisons filled and cost increasing, it is easy to do it. In fact, the old system has been doing it and is still doing it. The fact that 80 per cent of the inmates of Charlestown today have been in prison before, tells its own story. Simply degrade them as much as possible while in prison. Treat them like brutes. Break their courage, their spirit, their manhood. You will send back to the public a degraded man, with less self-respect, with a "don't care" spirit and a bitterness toward society in general. But if you treat them like men, fairly and squarely, recognizing that they are not essentially different from many men outside; if you do all that you can to build them up physically, mentally and morally, you will send them home not with the convict's inferiority complex but with increased capacity to adjust themselves to life again and to make good. This latter is what Norfolk is trying to do, and we are going to keep on trying to do it."

What is the percentage of "come backs" from discharged Norfolk men?

"It is too early to make a statement as to that," replied the superintendent. "You see we have not been running long enough. So far our percentage of returns has been much smaller than the regular percentage; but it would not be fair to make any comparison until we have been running longer and are able to make a true study."

The correspondent talked with the staff. To a man they are for the humane method.

Know the System

Then a talk with the prisoners—with many of them, of different classes—bank cashiers, teachers, business men, college graduatees, safe breakers, highway robbers, all kinds. They had all been in Charlestown before they came down to Norfolk. They know the "iron" system. "It breaks a man," said a superior man, a convict, formerly a bank cashier. "I have seen it break men so that they never got back to themselves. It is the shock of it. All that is best in you is crushed and destroyed. Here they give you a chance. They meet you on the level. They encourage you to be yourself. They make you feel that you are still a man, so that when you go out you will fit in again easier and be less likely to make a fool of yourself."

Now, it is just for this reason that Mr. Gill, the superintendent, has introduced these Sunday clothes. The men are prisoners. He does not mince that fact. He does not baby them. The rules they have to keep. Their work they have to do. But in all this he is seeking to build up the men themselves. To make them each more of a man and a better man. To remove from them the pall, the sense of failure and despair which has fallen upon them, and to bring back the sense that they are not defeated, that they are yet men among men and are going to take their right place and win when they get out. This is done by making use of those means that tend to restore the men to a normal state of mind and, especially, those that increase their self-valuation and confidence, the sine qua non of success after their discharge.

Hence the "Sunday clothes." What can make a man feel more respectable and decent than to have a chance to shed his prison clothes on Sunday and dress a bit [illegible] others? So Mr. Gill gets the shirts. The pants are made in the Colony tailor shop by the convicts themselves. They are well made. The material and the tailoring are both good. They are of dark patterns. They cost $1.25 a pair. For Sunday wear, a pair should last several years—three or four. That bit of added decency and dressing up on Sunday goes farther toward the restoration of the man to society than weeks of preaching would do. Every intelligent social worker knows this.

Another Reaso[n]

There is another reason for the Sunday clothes. Sunday is the visiting day. At Charlestown a prisoner is allowed but two visitors a month, children excluded. He cannot see his children, the most potent appeal that there is to his manhood. But at Norfolk every Sunday is visiting day and one may have as many friends as may come, including his children. Every man can see his own boy and girl once a week. He can hold his baby in his arms, kiss it to his heart's content, teach it to walk even. He can thus seek to retain his children's respect even while he is in prison and look forward to the day when he will again be at home with them. Children thus know their father. But—[illegible] They see him dressed not in prison stripes, like a convict, but dressed decently, in white shirt and dark trousers, like other men. "It makes a great difference to the folks," said a man. "They are really doing time as much as we are. It would be 10 times harder for wives and children and for parents of the young fellows here if they saw us dressed in stripes. A good many of the men wouldn't want their children to come and see them that way."

It is the best thing in the world for these men to see their families as often as possible. Especially their children. At Sherborn it is a fundamental in the restoration of the women inmates that those who are mothers shall have their children, up to two years of age, there at the prison, with them, so far as is possible. They have their "mothers corridor." Even so, if all prisons could arrange for the children to visit fathers imprisoned they would discover the strongest of all forces in the restoration of the man—if that is what they are really looking for.

This is Mr. Gill's objective. He is seeking steadily to restore men to themselves, their families and society for two reasons.

One is for the sake of the man himself—the humanitarian motive.

The other is because by so doing the man is less liable to return again and the public is thus protected in its annual bill for prisons.

The two are one.

This is the reason for the "Sunday clothes."

WEST INDIES PUSH FEDERATION PROJECT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRINIDAD, B. W. I.—A conference of leading public men in the Leeward and Windward Islands and Trinidad will be summoned to formulate plans to be laid before the Royal Commission, which is to visit these colonies in the autumn to investigate the possibility of federation or some other form of closer union. Appointment of the commission was foreshadowed by Lord Passfield when, as Colonial Secretary, he wrote a dispatch to the various governors pointing out that it was necessary to bring the colonies closer together if budget balancing was to be achieved in the smaller units without aid from the Imperial exchequer.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Annie E. Forrester, Cleveland, Ohio.
Frank C. Medick, Columbus, Ohio.
Mrs. Frank C. Medick, Columbus, Ohio.
Charles C. Hoag, Syracuse, N. Y.
H. Allen Monroe, Milo, Maine.
Mrs. Charles Hube, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Mrs. Gussie F. Budge, Miami, Fla.
Mrs. Margie S. Walton, Homestead, Fla.
J. Pearson Kittess, Hollywood, Calif.
Miss Grace Power, Honolulu, Hawaii.
Miss Belle Brown, Boston, Mass.
Miss Eva E. Bunker, Concord, N. H.
Frank Groves, Camden, N. J.
Elmer Masenger, Jacksonville, Fla.
Frank L. Vaughn, New York, N. Y.
Miss Jane Webb, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Leola S. MacDonald, Waco, Texas.
Joseph P. MacDonald, Waco, Texas.
Mrs. Verna K. Hand, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. Edna S. Patch, Marcellus, Mich.
Mrs. William A. Cook, Lyme, Conn.
Mrs Minnie Smith, San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. Hattie Kuekne, San Francisco, Calif.
Hazel Davis Mason, Wellesley, Mass.
Phyllis Holder, Wellesley, Mass.
Mrs. Augusta M. Thompson, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Mrs. John H. Safford, Mamaroneck, N. Y.
John P. Fritts, Larchmont, N. Y.
Jessie Garwood Fritts, Larchmont, N. Y.
Dorothy C. Rice, Oshkosh, Wis.

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New York City

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The best of the kind, connected.
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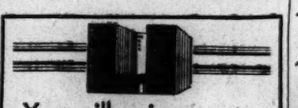
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Rooms start at $2.50 for one; $4.00 for two. 1000 car garage.
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Write or phone for reservation.
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New low fares on the modern high-speed motor ship, Aorangi, and her running-mate, Niagara. Regular sailings from Vancouver and Victoria, via Honolulu and Suva.
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SMALL VOLUME OF TRADING AT LOWER PRICES

Prices Decline Slightly on Moderate Selling —Late Rally

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP)—The stock market wobbled uncertainly today, but trading was still quiet.

A drizzle of selling orders fell on public utility, railroad and chemical company shares, which had figured in fairly active recent speculation for the advance.

After yielding 1 to 3 points, stocks had recovered most of their losses as the market entered the late trading and the list was steady.

American Telephone, United States Steel, Case, Harvester and Allied Chemical, after dipping more than 2 points, were about unchanged in final dealings.

Santa Fe and Lackawanna were somewhat heavy, selling off a point or more. Northern Pacific was a strong spot, gaining 2 points.

Transfers totaled about 1,300,000 shares.

Some Resistance Shown

Motor, oil and copper stocks showed good resistance, although they were carried down fractionally with the rest of the market.

National Biscuit, Corn Products, Johns-Manville, American Can, Westinghouse and Eastman were off a point or more.

Sogginess of the commodity markets was accompanied by moderate selling of farm equipment shares. Case was down 2 and Harvester about a point.

There was some conjecture over what steps might be taken with regard to the maturity tomorrow of a $20,000,000 Nickel Plate note issue because of the slowness with which holders have deposited under the management's plan of refunding. The Interstate Commerce Commission paved the way for the issuance of new notes to fit into this refunding program by authorizing a new $20,000,000 issue of securities by the road.

Bonds Rule Steady

High-grade bonds of all categories maintained a steady front today, but low-priced issues jumped about uncertainly.

There was little enthusiasm shown by traders and investors, most of whom had an eye on the stock market.

The foreign list attracted some attention. The Argentines showed rallying tendencies and the Australians held around their high prices of the year. The Germans, British and Italians also moved upward. Sao Paulo loans rallied 4 or more points at one time following reports that the Brazilian revolution may be nearing an end.

Speculative railroad liens were generally under renewed pressure, although there were some mild rallies in this group. Nickel Plate issues steadied when the Interstate Commerce Commission announced its permission for the road to issue $20,000,000 in promissory notes to refund the 6 per cent maturity due tomorrow. Threats of receivership, however, still are being made unless noteholders deposit their securities.

Small losses were recorded by some bonds of Allegheny Corp., Baltimore & Ohio, Chesapeake & Ohio, St. Paul, Chicago & North Western, Missouri Pacific, Frisco, St. Paul, Erie, Pennsylvania and Southern. Issues of Canadian Pacific, Union Pacific, Northern Pacific and Santa Fe were firm.

The utilities and industrials were mixed. International Telephones turned heavy, while bonds of Kansas Gas, Columbia Gas and North American improved. Shell Union Oil 5s rallied substantially after their weakness of the preceding session.

The United States Government department was slightly easier. The Treasury is expected to announce its October financing plans next week.

DIVIDENDS

Plymouth Cordage Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of $1.25 a share on the common stock, payable Oct. 20 to stock of record Sept. 30.

Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 30.

CANADIAN NATIONAL ACTIVE

For the seven days ended Sept. 28 grain marketed along Canadian National in western Canada totaled 10,908,000 bushels, compared with 3,311,000 a year before. Car loadings for the seven-day period were 5951 cars, compared with 1319. Since Aug. 1, through Sept. 28, grain loadings along western lines were 33,675 cars, compared with 16,068 a year before. This heavy grain movement has necessitated rehiring about 2000 employees.

DIAMOND STOCKS LOW

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—Importation of diamonds for the fiscal year ended June 30 dropped to about $13,000,000, or less than 25 per cent of normal. Despite the business setback diamonds have been sold throughout the United States in greater quantities than imported, so that stock of importers and cutters are lower than at any time in the present century.

FREIGHT LOADINGS INCREASE

CHICAGO, Sept. 30 (AP)—A 20 per cent increase in the number of freight cars loaded for the month until last Tuesday as compared with the corresponding period of August was announced today by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. The increase amounted to 12,312 cars. The company said it would call 1300 shopmen back to work Oct. 12 for a period of at least eight days.

MASSACHUSETTS STREET RAILWAY

Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway reports for August, 1932, deficit after all charges including depreciation and equalization, interest and taxes, of $50,141, compared with deficit of $10,712 in August, 1931. Total railway operating revenue in August was $476,643, compared with $608,034 in the same month last year.

COTTON PAY ROLLS RISE

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 30 (AP)—Pay rolls of the New York Mills Corporation, manufacturers of cotton goods, will be four times larger this month than they were in the summer, officials said today. About 2000 persons are employed and plants are working day and night.

DEPARTMENT STORE ADVERTISING

CHICAGO, Sept. 30—The Fair, large department store, will spend 25 per cent more for advertising in October this year than it did in October last year, Mr. D. F. Kelly, president, said today, because retail trade is definitely and decidedly on the upward trend.

PORT OF NEW YORK AUTHORITY

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 Port of New York Authority for the eight months to Aug. 31 had net available for sinking and reserve funds of $2,476,655. Gross was $6,834,986, operating expense $1,431,026, interest on debt on accrued basis adjusted to operations $2,947,305, net available for sinking and reserve fund $2,476,655.

FRIDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 30	Sept. 29
9½	1⅝	..	Adams Express	1100	7⅝	6⅞	7¼	7⅜
73	22	.5	Adams Exp pf	20	65½	65½	65½	65
14	9¼	..	Addressograph	400	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	12
63½	28⅛	4½‡	*Air Reduction	2400	59¼	57½	58⅝	60½
3⅜	⅜	..	Alleghany Corp	700	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2¼
18⅝	7¾	.80	Alaska-Juneau	1100	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10⅜
8¼	¾	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	5¾	5⅝	5¾	6
8	⅜	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	5½	5½	5½	..
15	4¼	..	Alleghany Steel	50	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½
83½	42½	.6‡	Allied Chem	6100	80¾	79	80	80½
15⅜	4	..	Allis Chalmers	200	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	11
22⅜	12	2	Amerada	100	20¾	20¾	20⅜	21
15½	3½	..	Am Ag Ch Del	100	10½	10½	10½	..
17⅞	6½	.60	Am Brake S&F	100	14½	14½	14⅜	14⅞
73⅞	29⅝	.5‡	Am Can	2400	54⅞	53½	54⅜	54⅞
16	3⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	100	11½	11½	11½	..
50	16	..	Am Car & F pf	100	26½	26½	26½	..
6	2	..	Am Colortype	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
26¾	11	..	Am Com Alcohol	1400	26¼	24⅝	25¾	26¼
15⅜	2¾	..	Am European	400	11½	11	11½	..
6½	3	1	Am Hawaiian	100	5	5	5	4½
15	2	..	Am & For Pow	2700	10½	10	10⅜	10½
6⅞	1	..	Am Hide & L	100	4½	4½	4½	4¾
21⅝	7⅜	2	Am Ice	200	9⅞	9¾	9¾	9⅞
68	40¾	6	Am Ice pf	100	40¾	40¾	40¾	..
12	2½	..	Am International	1400	9	3⅝	9	8¾
46⅝	9	7	Am Loco pf	100	34	34	34	..
9¼	1½	..	Am Metal	100	7	7	7	6⅞
33	14	1½	Am News	10	25	24	25	..
7¼	3	..	Am Power & Lt	2100	12¾	12⅛	12½	13
49¾	10	5	Am P&L pf A	400	33	32	32	33¾
12¼	3⅛	..	Am Radiator	2200	9¾	9¼	9½	9⅝
18½	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	1300	14⅝	13¾	14⅝	14¼
27¼	5⅛	..	Am Smelt & Ref	2400	18¾	18⅛	18½	18⅝
85	22	..	Am Smelt & R pf	200	45	44	44	46¼
15⅛	3	..	Am Steel Fdries	400	10	9⅝	10	10
36¾	20	2½‡	Am Stores	100	34¼	34¼	34½	34½
39¼	13	2	Am Sugar Ref	100	25½	25½	25½	26
37⅜	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	9400	112⅝	110½	112⅜	112
70	10½	..	Am Type F pf	10	25	25	25	25
34½	11	2	Am Wat W&E	1100	27⅛	25	25¾	27½
31	11	2	Am WW&E ct	400	24½	23¾	24	25
10	1⅜	..	Am Woolen	400	7¾	7½	7½	7⅝
39⅞	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	500	33¼	32	32¾	33½
12¼	1¼	..	Am Writ Pap ct	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
35	10	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	100	24	24	24	..
19⅜	3	..	Anaconda Cop	2900	12½	12	12¾	12¾
2¾	⅜	..	Armour Ill A	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2	⅜	..	Armour Ill B	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
16½	6½	1	Asso Oil	10	15	15	15	15
94	17⅞	..	Atchison T&SF	4100	58⅛	53	54¼	54⅞
44	9¾	..	Atl Coast Line	100	30	29½	29½	30
21⅜	8⅝	1	At Refining	3100	16¾	16¼	16⅝	16½
37⅛	1	..	Atlas Tack	400	3½	2¾	3½	..
151¾	26¾	4‡	Auburn Auto	3700	53⅞	52	53½	53½

—B—

12	2	..	Baldwin Loco	1400	8¼	7¾	8⅛	8½
35	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	10	22¼	22¼	22¼	..
21⅜	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	2100	17⅜	16⅝	17¼	17⅞
47½	6	..	Balt & Ohio pf	400	21⅞	20½	20½	21
7	3⅞	..	Barnsdall A	100	5	5	5	5
43½	16⅛	..	Beatrice Cream	400	17⅛	17	17	17¼
8¾	2⅜	..	Belding Ham	100	7	7	7	7½
18⅜	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	2100	14½	13⅜	14¼	14⅝
24⅞	5¾	..	Best & Co	200	14½	14¼	14¼	15
29⅝	7¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	3400	23¾	22¾	23¾	23¼
74	16¼	..	Beth Steel pf	400	47½	47	47	48
43⅛	20	2	Borden	1100	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	30
14¼	5⅛	..	Borg Warner	1200	11⅞	10⅞	11	11½
9¾	4	..	Boston & Maine	400	14	11¾	14	12
11¾	2⅞	..	Briggs Mfg	200	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6⅝
11½	4	1	Briggs & Strat	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
50¼	11⅛	..	Brooklyn Man T	400	22	20⅝	21⅝	21
2⅛	½	..	Bruns Terminal	200	1¼	1	1¼	1
17⅞	1½	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	5	5	5	5¼
23¼	⅝	..	Budd Mfg	400	2⅜	2½	2½	2⅜
4½	⅝	..	Budd Wheel	400	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝
8	2⅛	..	Bullard	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
7¾	6½	.80	Burroughs Add	400	10	9⅞	9⅞	10¼
85	12¼	.7	Bush T Bldgs pf	40	42½	42½	42½	..
17⅜	1⅜	..	Butte & Superior	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
24⅞	7	..	Byers	1200	19⅜	18⅜	19⅜	19⅜

—C—

19	4¼	..	Calif Packing	600	13½	13	13	13
7⅞	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	300	5½	5	5	5⅛
15	6	1.20	*Canada Dry	200	11½	11½	11½	12
20⅝	7¼	..	Canadian Pacific	1700	17¼	16⅜	17	16⅞
20⅜	10⅛	1	Cannon Mills	400	19	18	19	..
65¾	16⅜	..	Case Thresh	6900	54⅝	52	54½	54⅜
15	4⅜	.50	Caterpillar Trac	200	10½	10½	10½	10⅜
6¼	2⅜	..	Century Ribbon	200	4½	4⅛	4½	4½
85	60	7	Century Rib pf	10	70	70	70	..
15½	3½	..	Cerro de Pasco	1600	9½	9	9½	9¼
20⅝	4⅜	.2	Chesapeake Corp	600	16½	15⅞	16¼	16⅜
11⅜	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	3400	24⅝	23⅞	24⅜	24½
15½	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	600	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	12⅞
8	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P2pf	800	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	5½
14½	2	..	Chi &2Nwestern	1700	9⅞	9⅛	9¾	9½
6¾	1	..	Chi Pneu Tool	400	5½	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
27⅞	4¼	..	Chi RI&P 7%	200	14	14	14	..
21	5	1	Chrysler	6400	18⅜	17¾	18⅜	18¼
8¾	3¼	1	Clark Equipment	100	7	7	7	..
96	90	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	10	90	90	90	..
31½	11	1	Colgate-Palm-P	200	15½	15	15	16
10	2¾	..	Collins & Aikman	100	7	7	7	..
14⅞	2⅜	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	10
20⅜	4½	1a	Columbia Gas	2100	17⅜	16⅜	17⅜	16¾
41⅞	13½	2	Columbian Carb	1800	34	33½	34	34½
14⅞	4½	..	Columbia Pic vtc	600	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
11	3⅞	.50	Comm Credit	900	6	5⅞	5⅞	6
27⅞	13⅜	2	Comm Inv Tr	100	22¾	22¼	22¼	22½
99	88	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	10	99	99	99	97
105	94	7	Comm I Tr 7%	100	105	105	105	102
13½	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	1200	11¾	11	11⅝	11½
5⅛	1⅜	..	Comwlth & So	1500	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3⅞
69½	27⅞	6	Comwlth & Sou pf	600	57¾	57	57	58
12¼	6½	1	Congoleum Nairn	200	10½	10½	10½	10½
55	43	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	10	43	43	43	..
69¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	2900	61½	59¾	61⅜	60⅝
97	72½	5	*Consol Gas pf	100	96¼	96¼	96¼	97½
9	..	..	Consol Oil	1100	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6¾
11½	2⅞	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	4	4	4	3
1⅛	⅛	..	Container B	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
8	3½	..	Cont Baking A	500	6	5⅝	5¾	6¼
13⅜	½	..	Cont Baking B	100	1	1	1	1
47¾	24⅞	6	Cont Baking pf	200	40	39	40	..
41	17⅜	2	Cont Can	1600	35⅛	33¾	34½	34½
8¼	½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
25½	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	300	18½	18¼	18¼	18½
33¾	⅜	..	Cont Motors	700	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
9¾	3⅜	..	Cont Oil	1600	6¾	6¼	6⅜	6½
54⅞	24⅞	3	Corn Products	900	53¾	51½	53½	53¼
131½	99½	7	Corn Prod pf	70	132	132	132	132
7⅜	1½	..	Coty	100	5	5	5	5⅛
24	13¼	2‡	Cream of Wheat	100	22¼	22¼	22¼	..
6¾	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	5
49⅞	15	..	Crucible Steel pf	20	31	30	31	32
3½	1½	..	Cuba Co	200	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	2¼
35¼	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	30	30	30	30½
31	7	½	Curtis Publishing	500	19	18	18	..
3¼	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	900	2½	2½	2½	2½
43¼	11⅝	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1200	4	3¾	4	4
20	6¼	7	Cushman 7%	100	8	8	8	..

—D—

9¼	1	..	Davison Chem	700	5¼	4¾	5⅛	4⅝
45⅞	8½	..	Del Lack & W	3900	40	37½	39½	40
88	54	6	Detroit Edison	100	85	85	85	..
19⅜	12	1	Diamond Match	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	18⅜
25⅞	20½	1½	Diamond M pf	100	25½	25½	25½	25½
11⅜	7½	1	*Dome Mines	200	11½	11½	11½	11¾
18½	11¼	1.50	Dominion Stores	100	16	16	16	..
15⅞	5	.75	Douglas A	1700	15½	14¼	15½	15½
59¾	22	2	du Pont de Nem	5200	42¾	41	42¾	42⅛
105⅛	80&	6	du Pont deb	300	103⅛	102½	103⅛	..

—E—

87⅞	27¼	3	Eastman Kodak	1200	54½	53⅝	54¼	54½
9⅛	3	.50	Eaton Axle & Sp	300	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	7½
13	7¼	..	Eitingon S pf	100	8	8	8	..
32¾	8¼	1.28	Elec Auto-Lite	1600	21⅛	20⅛	20⅞	21
14	3⅜	..	Elec & Mus Ind	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
15⅜	2¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt	2100	11½	11	11½	11¾
55	8¼	.6	El Pwr&Lt pf	400	31	30½	30½	22¼
23¼	27	2	Elec Sto Battery	100	36½	36½	36½	37
36½	16	3	Endicott Johnson	100	32½	32½	32½	34
11⅞	2	..	Erie RR 1pf	400	8⅛	8	8	8½

—F—

15⅜	6½	.60	Fed Dept Stores	100	15	15	15	..
10⅞	3	..	Fed Water Serv	200	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
27⅜	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	100	18	18	18	19
18⅞	10½	1	Firestone T & R	300	13	12⅝	13	13⅛
68	45	6	Firestone T&R pf	200	60⅜	60¼	60⅜	60⅜
54⅛	35	2½	First Nat Stores	200	51	51	51	51⅞
3⅜	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	700	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
2⅜	⅛	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	400	½	½	½	½
10	3¼	..	Florsheim Shoe	100	7½	7½	7½	7
82⅜	63	6	Florsheim S pf	20	24¾	24¾	24¾	..
8¼	2	..	Follansbee B	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
15⅞	3	..	Foster-Wheeler	100	12	12	12	12½
5⅞	1	..	Fox Film A	400	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3¾
26⅞	10	2	Freeport Texas	2700	25¼	24¾	25¼	25⅜

—G—

3½	¼	..	Gabriel Snub A	300	3⅜	3	3⅜	3
71	26	..	Gen Am Inv pf ww	100	62	52	62	64
35¾	9½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	400	20½	19½	20½	20¼
15½	4¾	..	Gen Asphalt	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	..
19⅜	10½	2	Gen Baking	200	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	15
5	1½	..	Gen Bronze	200	3¼	3	3	3½
1⅜	⅛	..	Gen Cable	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
25¾	3¾	..	Gen Cable pf	10	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	..
26⅜	8½	1.40	*Gen Electric	21200	18¾	17⅝	18⅜	18½
11⅞	4⅝	.60	*Gen Elec Sp	200	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	11¾
40½	19⅜	2	Gen Foods	2700	31	30	30⅝	31
2¾	⅜	..	Gen Gas & E A	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
24⅝	3	6	Gen G & E cv pf	100	12	12	12	13
24⅝	7⅜	1	Gen Motors	14700	17⅜	16⅜	17¼	17½
40	5¼	8	Gen Gas Ar E 8%	10	26	26	26	27½
4	2¾	..	Gen Out Ad	100	3½	2⅞	3½	..
9	4	..	Gen Out Ad A	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
..	..	..	Gen Realty	400	1½	1¼	1¼	1½
27	8	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	10	20	20	20	..
20½	10⅜	..	Gillette Saf Raz	2700	19	18¼	18⅜	19
72½	45	5	*Gillette S R pf	300	70	70	70	70¾
3¾	⅞	..	Gimbel Bros	600	2⅞	2⅜	2¾	..
10⅜	3⅛	..	Glidden	100	8	8	8	8½
8	2⅜	..	Gobel (Adolf)	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
20⅜	8¼	1.60	Gold Dust	1700	19	18½	19	18¾
12⅜	2¼	..	Goodrich	400	3½	7¾	7¾	8
29¾	5½	..	Goodyear	1400	21⅞	20⅜	21½	21
30¾	7¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	1500	23½	22	23½	23½
4⅝	1	..	Graham Paige	400	3¼	2⅞	3	3
11⅜	2¾	..	Granby	100	7½	7½	7½	..
20¼	14½	1	Grant (WT)	1400	22⅛	21¼	22½	21¾
25	5½	..	Great Nor pf	2700	18⅞	17½	18⅜	17¾
13¼	5	..	Great Nor Ore	100	8½	8½	8½	8⅞
2¾	½	..	Grigsby-Grunow	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅞
21½	2½	..	Gulf States Steel	500	17	16	17	19½

—H—

4¼	⅝	..	Hahn Dept Sto	400	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
28	7½	..	Hahn D S pf	200	18¼	18	18	20¼
12	1½	..	Hamilton Watch	10	5	5	5	..
70	33	7	Hanna (MA) pf	50	60	60	60	..
18	7	..	Harbison Walker	200	15	13	14	..
2	¼	..	Hartman Corp B	100	1	1	1	..
10	3¾	..	Hawaiian Pine	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
3½	¼	..	Hayes Body	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
83	43½	6	Hershey Choc	400	62½	62	62	63
12½	2½	..	Holland Furnace	400	9¾	9½	9½	10
131⅜	110	1.06	Homestake M	200	125½	125	125½	126
4½	1	..	Houdaille Her B	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
28¼	18¾	..	Houston Oil	100	18	18	18	..
5⅜	1⅝	..	Houston Oil new	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅞
16½	5	.40	*Howe Sound	100	11	11	11	..
30¾	8	3½	Hudson & Man	200	19½	19	19	..
11⅜	2⅜	..	Hudson Motor	700	7¼	7	7¼	7¼
5¾	1½	..	Hupp Motors	400	4	3⅞	3⅞	4

—I—

24½	4¾	..	Ill Central	4100	20⅝	19¾	20¼	19⅞
40	7½	2	Indus Rayon	400	33⅜	32⅜	33	34½
44¾	14⅜	2	Ingersoll-Rand	700	35¼	34	35	36½
8¼	3¼	..	Insuranshare Del	100	6	6	6	6
14⅜	2¼	..	Interboro Rap T	200	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
7¼	1⅝	..	Interlake Iron	200	5	5	5	5
3½	¼	..	Int Agr Corp	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½
107	52½	6‡	Int Business M	10000	100½	98	101½	..
18⅜	3⅝	..	Int Cement	300	13	13	13	13
1⅞	½	..	Int Combustion	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
34½	20⅞	1.20	Int Harvester	10000	28¾	27	28½	28⅛
108	68¾	7	Int Harvester pf	100	94	94	94	93½
11⅜	2⅝	..	Int Hydroelec	200	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2¾
12½	3½	..	Int Nickel	1000	9⅝	9¼	9½	9⅝

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 30	Sept. 29
12	1⅞	..	Int Paper 7%	20	8	7¾	8	8½
12⅜	2	..	Int Pap&Pow pf	200	5⅞	5½	5½	4⅞
8¾	1	..	Int Print Ink	100	6½	6⅛	6⅛	..
23½	9¾	1½	Int Salt	100	15½	15½	15⅝	16¼
44¾	20½	2	Int Shoe	100	28½	28½	28½	..
65	36	4	Int Silver pf	10	55	55	55	..
15¾	7⅜	..	Int Tel & Tel	21400	13	12¼	13	13

—J—

35	15⅛	4½	*Jewel Tea	100	30¼	30¼	30¼	32
33⅜	10	..	Johns Manville	14700	29½	28⅛	29½	29

—K—

9¼	3	.80	Kaufmann D St	1000	6⅛	5¾	5¾	6½
2¼	½	..	Kelley Spr ctfs	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
24½	6⅝	..	Kily-Spr 8%	200	23½	23½	23½	..
1¼	1	..	Kelsey Hayes W	800	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
10⅜	2¾	..	Kelvinator Corp	900	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5¾
19¼	4⅞	..	Kennecott Cop	1700	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	13¾
19	6⅝	1	Kresge	1000	12¾	12	12½	12¾
9⅛	⅝	..	Kreuger & Toll	200	¼	¼	¼	¼
18⅞	10	1	Kroger Groc & B	1200	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	16⅞

—L—

8⅛	1¾	..	Lee Rubber

PRICES LOWER IN MOST KINDS OF LIVESTOCK

Choice Steers Exception—Hogs Close Weak—Lambs at New Low Level

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 30—Bearishness ruled the markets on practically all classes of livestock at the Union Stock Yards this week, moderately heavy receipts, coupled with dull demand, tending to break prices, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

The best of the steers and yearlings remained at the high point of the season, strictly choice kinds being scarce throughout the period, while the rank and file of the run sold off about 25 cents, spots more, short fed and near choice grade offerings selling as much as $1 below two weeks ago. Fed heifers held steady this week, but grassy kinds slumped 25-40 cents, while beef cows took a 25-cent decline. Bulls held steady and vealers lost 50 cents. Stockers and feeders ruled weak to 25 cents lower.

The top of the market stayed at $10.35, paid for 1259-1360-pound weights, 1175-pound averages making $10.25, 1120-pound $10, and the practical top on long yearlings was $9.65. Most of the fed weighty steers sold at $8-$9.50, and most lighter weights and yearlings $7-$9, short feds going mainly at $6-$7.50, and grassy killers on down to $4.

Heavy heifers reached $8.50, and lightweights $8.25, the latter bulking at $6.25-$7.25, with short feds down to $5, and grassy heifers mainly $3.50-$4.50. Beef cows bulked at $2.75-$3.50, low cutters and cutters $1.50-$2.50.

The best weighty sausage bulls reached $3.25 and vealers stopped at $6.50 late. Stockers and feeders bulked at $4.25-$6.25, the best westerns making $6.50 and short fed feeders $7. Approximately 10,000 northwestern range cattle arrived.

Hogs scaling over 240 pounds closed weak to 10 cents lower, lighter weights 15-35 cents off, pigs and light lights 35-50 cents lower, and packing sows 20-30 cents down, compared with the close of last week. The late top was $4.30, with bulk 180-260-pound averages $4.15-$4.25; 270-310 pounds, $4@$4.20, 420-pound butchers $3.45; light lights, $3.75@$4.10; pigs, $3.50@$3.85; sows, $2.90@$3.50.

Fat lambs broke to new low levels for the season, the decline amounting to 25@50 cents, while ewes weakened slightly and feeding lambs ruled unevenly lower. Good to choice fat lambs bulked at $5@$4.35, a few $5.50 at the close. Native bucks sold mainly at $4@$4.25, and throwouts, $3.50@$4. Slaughter ewes brought $1.25@$2.25. Most feeding lambs sold at $4.75@$5.10.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch	2%	2%	1½@6
Curb Exch. renewal rate	2½@%	2½@%	2@6
Com paper	2	2	2
Bar silver	27⅜c	27½c	28c
Time loans—			
60 to 90 days	1	1	2 @2½
4 to 6 months	1¼@1½	1¼@1½	2 @2½

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 days	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	1⅜@1¼
60 days	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	1⅜@1¼
90 days	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	1⅜@1¼
4 months	1 @ ⅞	1 @ ⅞	1½@1⅜
5 months	1¼@1⅛	1¼@1⅛	2 @1⅞
6 months	1¼@1⅛	1¼@1⅛	2 @1⅞

London Quotations

Call money	3½%	3½%	4%
Short bills	½@ ⅝	½@ ⅝	5⅛@5⅜
3 mos bills	⅝@ ¾	⅝@ ¾	5¾@5⅞
Bar gold	119s 5d	119s 4d	103s 8d
Bar silver	17½d	17¾d	15½d

Boston Quotations

Call money	3%	3%	2½%
Com paper	2 @2¾	2 @2¾	2½@3

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	7%
Boston	3%	Budapest	5
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	4
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	4
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6½
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6
Minneapolis	3½	London	2
New York	2½	Madrid	6½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
San Francisco	3½	Prague	4½
St Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5
Athens	10	Sofia	2½
Berlin	4	Stockholm	3½
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bombay	4	Vienna	6
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$3.45¼	$3.45n	$4.8665
Cables	3.45⅜	3.45¼	4.8665
France—franc	.0391¾	.0391⅞	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1387	.1386	.139
Italy—lira	.0513	.0512	.0526
Germany—mark	.2380	.2380	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1400	.1400	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296½	.0296½	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1790	.1790	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0155	.0155	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0650	.0650	.129
Holland—florin	.4016	.4017	.402
Hugnary—pengo	.1700	.1700	.1749
Norway—krone	.1740	.1742	.268
Poland—zloty	.1130	.1130	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0300	.0300	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0600	.0600	.5960
Spain—peseta	.0818	.0818	.193
Sweden—krona	.1774	.1775	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1928	.1928	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0179	.0179	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2340	.2337½	*
Shanghai—tael	.3037½	.4039	*
India—rupee	.2610	.2615	.3650
Japan—yen	.2412½	.2420	.4984
Java—florin	.4011	.4015	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stiments—dol	.4037½	.4037	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.2581	.2581	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0763	.0763	.1196
Chile—peso	.0610	.0610	.12165
Colombia—peso	.9700	.9700	.9733
Peru—sol	.2100	.2100	.4000
Uruguay—peso	.4775	.4780	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9075	.9075	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.4914	.4914	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

VICK FINANCIAL CORPORATION

Stockholders of the Vick Financial Corporation will vote on Oct. 20 on a plan for partial liquidation of the company through the retirement of 700,000 shares of the common stock at the average asset value, a common share between Oct. 15 and Oct. 20. They will also vote on a plan for the removal of the stock from the New York Curb Exchange and the conversion of the company into a self-liquidating project resembling in many respects the mutual fund investment trusts.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT LOAN

OTTAWA, Sept. 30—The Dominion Government will make a domestic flotation of about $100,000,000 this year to meet Canadian National Railway deficits, advances to western provinces and direct unemployment relief.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	31	31
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	23	23
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	18	18
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	88½	88½
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	65	65
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	40	39½
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	70	78¾
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	70	70
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	72½	72
Amer Smelting 5s '47	95	95
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103¾	103½
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	106¼	106¼
Amer T&T col 5s '46	104¾	104½
AAmer T&T 5s '60 reg	103⅝	103⅝
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	103½	103
Amer T&T 5s '65	103½	103
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	107⅛	107¼
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	93	92½
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	43	43
Armour & Co 4½s '39	77¼	77¼
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	73¼	73
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	94½	94
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	81	80⅝
Atl Gulf & W1 col 5s '59	40½	40
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	100¼	100⅛
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	85⅜	85⅛
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	63¾	62¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	40	39½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	53⅛	53
Balt & Ohio 5s ct dwn div '50	75	74½
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	92½	91¾
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	53	53
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	56	55¼
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	109¼	109
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	96¼	96
Boston & Maine 5s '67	73¾	73¼
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	105½	105½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	105⅛	105⅛
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	87½	86⅝
Bklyn M Gas 5s '57	104½	104
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	79¼	78¾
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	107	107
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	102	101⅞
Buff Gan Elec 4½s B '81	102⅜	102¼
Buff R & P 5s gen '37	90	90
Broadwy & 7th Ave RR 5s '43	4¼	4¼
Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37	104½	103¾
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	3½	3⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	89¼	88¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	89¾	89¾
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	95⅜	95⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	95½	95½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	95½	95½
Can North deb 6½s '46	104	103¾
Can North deb 7s '40	103	102¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	71	70½
Can SS Ltd 6s '42	38	38
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	43	42½
Cen Hudson Gas 5s '57	104¾	104¾
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	75	75
Cen Pacific 5s '60	70¾	70
Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	91¼	91
Certainteed 5½s '48	42	42¼
Ches Corp 5s '47	67	65½
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	97	96¾
Ches & O con 5s '39	103¼	103¼
Ches & O 4½s B	86	86
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	92	92
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	88	88
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	88	88
Chicago B &c& Q rfg 5s '71	96¼	96
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	16	15
Chicago G L & Cok 1st 5s '37	104⅜	104⅜
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	53	52½
Chicago Ind & L rfg 6s '47	31½	31½
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	10¾	10
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	32¼	31
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	32½	32½
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	26¼	25⅜
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33 reg	64	64
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	35	35
Chicago R I & P 5s '36	77½	77½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	44	42¾
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	36	36
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	29	28½
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	54⅞	54
ChicagoTerHau & SE in 5s '60	41	41
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	103⅞	103½
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	100¼	100
Chicago Un Sta 4½s C '63	111¼	111
Childs Corp 5s '43	36	35
Chile Copper 5s '47	42	41
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	95⅜	95⅜
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2000	100⅛	100⅛
Cin Un T 4½s 2020	95	93½
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	85½	81
Colonial Oil 6s '38	56⅛	56⅛
Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61	85½	84¾
Columbia Gas & El 5s '52 Apr	86⅛	86⅛
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	86	86
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	91½	91½
Columbus Ry Pr L 5½s '42	101	101
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	95½	95½
Com Credit Co 6s '34	99¼	99¼
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	95¼	95¼
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	105⅝	105½
Con Gas 5s '57	102	101¾
Con Gas 4½s '51	97½	96⅞
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	106	106
Container Corp 5s ct '43	25	24½
Corn Products 5s '34	104½	104
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	75	74
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	3	3
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	104¾	104¾
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	87¼	87¼
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	90¼	90¼
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	22¾	21
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	29	29
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	95	95
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101⅛	101
Detroit Ed 5s '49	102	102
Detroit Ed 5s '55	101¾	101¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	86¾	86½
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	77	77
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	103⅝	103
Duquesne P & L 4½s '57	103⅜	103⅜
Edison Ill Co of Chicago 4s '39	99¾	99¾
Elgin & Joliet 5s '41	92½	92
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	40	39
Erie RR ref 5s '67	36	34
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	51	50¾
Erie RR gen 5s '75	34	33½
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	76	76
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	55⅝	54¼
Fla East Coast 5s '74	5	4½
Fre Elec Mo Val 6s '33	78½	78½
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	65	65
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102¾	102⅜
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	5	4
Goodrich 6s '45	56	54
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	83⅛	83
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	83¾	83½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	101⅝	101⅝
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	103	102⅝
Great Northern 4¼s '61	87	87
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	64	63⅛
Great Northern 5s '73 C	68	68
Great Northern 7s '36 A	79¼	78
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	48	48
Havana Elec 5s '52	23	23
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	93½	93½
Houston Oil 5½s '40	58	58
Hudson Coal 5s '62	41¼	41
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	57¾	57
Humble Oil 5s '37	102⅛	102
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105½	105
Ill Central 4s '52	64	64
Ill Central 4s '53	50	50
Ill Central 4¾s '66	44	42¾
Ill Central C&L&NO 5s A '63	51	51
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	100¾	100¾
Ind Union Railway 5s A '65	90¼	90¼
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	80⅝	80¼
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	49¾	49¾
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	11	10¾
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	11⅞	10¾
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	46½	45½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	15	15
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	60	59½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	66	65
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	30	28
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	7½	7
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	45	45
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	48	45¼
Int Paper 6s '55	18¼	18
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	42½	42½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	41	41
Int Tel & Tel 5½s cv '39	47½	46
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	43	42
Inv Equity Corp 5s B xw '48	83½	83½
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	52	51¾
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	101¾	101¾
Kan City P & L 4½s B	100¾	100½
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	82	82
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	91¾	89½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	91¾	90¼
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	41½	41½
Keystone Tel 1st 5s '35	67	67
Kinney & Co 7½s '36	79	79
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	73	72
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	91¼	91
Leclede Gas 5½s '53 C	67½	67½
L'Autaro 6s '54	6⅝	6⅝
Loew's Inc 6s '41	85¾	85¾
Long Island rfg 4s '49	86	86
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	36	35
L&N uni 4s '40	87½	87½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	17⅝	17
Meade 6s '45 ww	48	46⅞
Metro Edison 4½s '68	88½	88½
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	97¾	97
Metro Water 5½s B 50	77¼	77¼
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	95⅝	95⅜
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	84	84
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	49½	49
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	71½	71½
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	62¾	62¾
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	45	45
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	73¾	73¾
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	22	21
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	34½	34½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	32¼	31
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	31½	31½
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	31½	31½
Mo Pac 5s I '81	32¼	31¾
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	21¼	19⅝
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	90	89¾
Montana Power 5s A '62	72⅝	72⅜
Murray Body 6½s '34	77¾	77¾
Nash Chat & SL 4s '78	72	72
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	53	53
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	91	90½
Nat Co of Mex 4s'51A	2	2
Nat Steel 5s	81⅝	81
New Eng T&T 5s '52	106¾	106¾
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '80	88	87½
N O T & M 4½s rcts '56	36	36
N Orls Term 4s '53	70	68½
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	73⅛	73⅛
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	56	56
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	61¼	60¼
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	70	70
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	78⅞	78½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	21¾	20
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	26½	26
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	37½	34
NY Dock Co 5s '38	47	46⅞
NY Edison 5s C '51	106	105½
NY Edison 5s '44	106⅛	106
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	112	111⅜
NY NH&H 4½s '67	68	68
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	82	82
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	47½	47½
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	1¼	1¼
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	100⅝	100⅝
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	101	101
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	108½	108½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103	102¾
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	85	85
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	100½	100¾
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	30	29⅞
North Am Co 5s '61	85⅛	85¼
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	84⅜	84¼
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	67	67
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	100½	100½
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	62	61½
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	84⅝	83⅝
Nor Pacific 5s D 2047	73	73
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	102	102
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	101½	101
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	83⅜	83⅛
Owens Ill Glass 5s	95	94¾
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	105¼	105¼
Paramount Public 5½s '50	27½	27⅜
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	30	30
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	93	92⅝
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	94½	94½
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	84¾	84¾
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	85¼	85¼
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	80	80
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	94	93¾
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	101¼	100⅞
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	68	68
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	89½	89
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	94¾	95¼
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	102	102
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	57	58
Phil Railway 4s '39	25	25
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	93½	99½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	61¼	60¼
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	35¾	35
Pub Svc E&G 4s	96½	96
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	103	103
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '1970	102¾	102¾
Pure Oil 5½s '37	80½	80½
Pure Oil 5½s '40	75¼	75¼
Purity Baking 5s '48	69	69
Radio Keith 6s ct p pd	90	90
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	65½	64½
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	58	58
Rio G & W col 4s '49	47½	47½
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	52	52
St Louis RM&Pac 5s '55	35	35
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	14¾	14¾
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	12½	12½
StP M&M con 6s '33	99	99
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	99¼	99
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	89	89
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	2	2
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	44½	44½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	77	77
Shell Union 5s '47	74	74
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	76¾	75½
Shubert Theater 6s '42	3¾	3¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	92½	92½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	95⅜	95
Sinclair Crude O 5½s '38	102¾	102¾
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	101½	101½
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	61	61
Southern Bell Tel &Tel 5s '41	104⅞	104⅞
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	82⅜	82¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	56½	56½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	76½	76½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	57½	57
Southern Pacific col 5s '49	81	80½
South Pac Ore A 4½s 4½s '77	71	70
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	33	3
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	40¼	40
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103⅞	103½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	97⅜	97⅜
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	18	18
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	100¼	99⅞
Tenn Cen Ry 6s '47	33	33
Ter RR Asso StL 4½s '39	97¼	97¼
Texas Corp 5s '44	91½	91
Third Ave adj 5s '60	25⅞	25½
Truax Traer Coal 6½s '43	29	29
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	102	102
Union El L & P 5½s '54	103⅞	103⅞
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww	84½	84
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	98½	98¼
Union Pacific 4s '68	82⅞	82¾
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	88	87⅜
United Biscuit 6s '42	95	95
US Rubber Co 5s '47	56	55¾
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	72¾	72⅜
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	79½	79½
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	103½	103½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	35	34
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	38⅛	38⅛
Va El & Pow 5½s	100½	100½
Vanadium 5s '41	50	50
Virginia Ry 5s '62	95¼	95¼
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	101½	101½
Virginia & S'west con 5s '58	54⅜	54
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	68⅞	68⅞
Walworth 6s '45	27	27
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	25⅞	23½
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	105⅛	105⅛
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	31	31
Western Electric 5s '44	101	100½
Western Pacific 5s A '46	37	37
Western Union R E 4½s '50	67¾	67¾
Western Union 5s '51	65¼	65¼
Western Union 5s '60	65½	65½
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	62½	62½
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	103	102¾
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	4½	4½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	88	88

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Sep30	Last Sep29
3½s '47	101.14	101.13	101.13	101.15
1st 4¼s '47	102.24	102.22	102.22	102.23
4th 4¼s '38	103.20	103.19	103.19	103.20
US 3s '55	96.28	96.26	96.27	96.23
US 3½s '49	98.8	98.6	98.8	98.7
US 3½s '43 March	100.27	100.27	100.27	100.30
US 3½s '43 June	100.31	100.29	100.29	100.29
US 3½s '47	100.24	100.24	100.24	100.20
US 3¼s '56	102.16	102.16	102.16	102.16
US 4s '52	108.19	108.15	108.15	108.16

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	19½	18⅛
Akershus 5s '63	70½	70
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	48⅝	48⅝
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	56⅞	56
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	56⅞	56
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	57	55¾
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	56½	56
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	56½	56½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	56⅜	56
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	55¾	55¾
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	56¼	55¾
Australia 4½s '56	81	80⅛
Australia 5s '55	87⅞	86⅞
Australia 5s '57	87½	87
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	92	92
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	91½	91½
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	50	50
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	101	101
Belgium (King) 7s '55	106	105⅞
Belgium (King) 7s '56	105⅜	105¼
Berlin (City) 6s '58	37¾	37¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	50¼	50
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	46½	46½
Berlin Elec 6s '55	49	48
Bogota (City) 8s '45	17½	17
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	7⅛	7
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	22	21
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	17	17
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	18½	18½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	18½	18½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	22	22
Bremen 7s '35	54½	54½
Brisbane 6s '50	83½	81½
Brisbane 5s '57	75	75
Brisbane 5s '58	75	75
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	34	32⅜
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	34	32⅜
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	16½	16½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	99⅜	99⅜
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	86⅝	86¼
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	100	99¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	9	9
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	10	10
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	10⅞	10⅞
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	40¼	40¼
Colombia Mfg Bk 7s '47	39	39
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	39¼	39¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	39½	38½
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	76½	76½
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	79¾	79¾
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	77½	76¾
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	27	27
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	41⅞	41⅞
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	100	100
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	79½	79
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	92¾	92¾
Denmark (King) 6s '42	95½	95½
Deutsche Bk 6s cafs '32	90½	89
Duke Price Power 6s '66	64	63½
Dutch El 6s '47	98¾	98¾
Dutch El sf 6s '62	99¾	98½
Finland 5½s '58	68	67
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	72¾	71¼
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	71	71
Frankfort 6½s '53	38	38
French (Rep) 7s '49	115½	115½
French (Rep) 7½s

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information

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MAKE 100% profit selling 21-card $1 Christmas assortment; big value, everyone a prospect. Write today for sample box on approval TOM-WAT STUDIOS, Bridgeport, Conn.

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N. Y. C.—Living quarters and offices, 2 rooms, reputation of building unquestioned; very reasonable. 167 W. 71st St. (Broadway).

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APARTMENTS

BEACON STREET, BROOKLINE
Suites of 7 large rooms; reasonable rents. Apply Supt., on premises, 1477 Beacon Street.

90 FENWAY, BOSTON
Eight large rooms, reception hall, two baths, all rooms outside; rent reasonable. Apply to Supt., on premises.

114 FENWAY, BOSTON
4-5-6 rooms, reception hall and bath; all rooms outside; rent reasonable. Apply to Supt., on premises.

87 ST. STEPHEN STREET
Suites—1, 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rent reasonable. Apply to Supt., on premises.

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209 Washington Street, Boston
Lafayette 7040

ARLINGTON, MASS.—Heated 3, 4 or 6 rooms, sunny corner house, instantaneous hot water, electric refrigeration, fireplace; very desirable; 2 minutes to 2 car lines; reasonable. Arl. 2680.

BACK BAY
1 TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements; convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 539 Huntington Ave. Boston. Tel. Commonwealth 3212.

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19 Garden Street

Convenient to Harvard Square, colleges and Christian Science church. Fireproof construction, automatic elevators, refrigeration, incinerators, fireplaces, etc. Cafe. Desk and maid service if desired. 1 to 6 rooms, 1 and 2 baths.

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MATHER COURT, CONCORD and LEXINGTON HALLS

1 to 8 unusually large rooms, with abundant closet space, 1 and 3 baths, sun rooms.

THOMAS BURDETT, Manager
Tel. UNIversity 2263 or 3984

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Our Mrs. Ernestine Smith will help you select your home or apt. MORSE & FARMER
18 Brattle Street University 7828

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Large 3-room heated apartment, first floor of owner's home, for 2 persons or small family; porch, Frigidaire; garage available. 49 Dana St. Porter 4062.

IN South Orange, N. J., attractive 3-room apartment suitable for business couple or teachers; gas, electricity and heat supplied by owner; price reasonable. So. Orange 2-9371. MRS. FLORENCE ROTHEN, 330 Academy St.

The RIVERSIDE
Apartment Hotel on the Charles
420 Memorial Drive Parkway, Cambridge, near downtown Boston. Every comfort, reduced rates. All sizes of Suites—short or long periods. Univ. 4726.

WARE HALL
383 Harvard Street, Cambridge, Mass.
APARTMENTS WITH RESTAURANT SERVICE
Suite of living room, one or two bedrooms and bath; all are outside rooms; open fireplace; elevator operator on duty day and night; the dining room is exclusively for tenants; hardly five minutes' walk to Harvard Square, two minutes to surface cars. Univ. 3302. ALFRED J WHITE, Manager.

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LUDLOW-ON-HUDSON, N. Y. — Attractive 5-room, outside apartment, sun porch; near excellent schools, transit, stores; $105. 9 Franklin Avenue. Telephone evenings, Yonkers 9274-J.

N Y C, 646 west End Ave. (91st) Attractively furnished 3-room apartments, electric refrigeration, radio; ideal location; reasonable. SUPT., Schuyler 4-5943 mornings before noon.

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3 Minutes from Bronxville Station
5 rooms from $100
AVAILABLE for IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
Dining alcoves, wood-burning fireplaces, cedar closets. Restaurant in building.
671 Palmer Avenue
Apply on premises or Scarsdale 472

FAR ROCKAWAY, N. Y.—CROSSWAYS APARTMENTS, 1502 Mott Avenue
4-5-6 rooms from $70
AVAILABLE FOR IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
Ocean view; near beaches, stores, schools and stations; 35 minutes from Manhattan. Five-Story Building—Five Elevators
Electric Refrigeration
Jos. D. Morris Co., 2109 Mott Avenue
Phone Far Rockaway 7-6464

JERSEY CITY, N. J., 321 Fairmount Ave.—2, 3, 4, 5 rooms, reasonable, electric refrigeration. Apply SUPT. Phone Bergen 3-0043.

LUDLOW-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.—Attractive 5-room, outside apartment, sun porch; near excellent schools, transit, stores; $88. 9 Franklin Avenue. Telephone evenings, Yonkers 9274-J.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—LOCUST ARMS
59 Locust Avenue
Overlooking Long Island Sound
3 and 6 rooms from $90
AVAILABLE for IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
Elevator apartments, sun porches, fireplaces, refrigeration included in rentals. Call or phone New Rochelle 2280 or Scarsdale 472.

NEW YORK CITY
205 WEST 57TH ST. (COR. 7TH AVE.)
THE OSBORNE APARTMENTS
7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS. 9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS.
VERY MODERATE RENTALS. LIBERAL CONCESSIONS. MANAGER ON PREMISES. CIRCLE 7-5420.

RYE, N. Y.—HIGHLAND HALL
131 Purchase Street
5 rooms $75—4 rooms $60
AVAILABLE for IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
Garden apartments, town beach privileges; convenient station and stores; cross-ventilation, electric refrigeration, dining alcoves, linoleum. Phone Rye 1500 or Scarsdale 472.

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THORNYCROFT
SUPERB VIEW PARKWAY WOODS
on Garth Road, elevator apartments, 3-4-5 rooms and sun porches from $75
AVAILABLE for IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
Dining alcove, cedar closets, electric refrigeration included in rental.
5 minutes to station.
On premises or phone Scarsdale 472

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—HALSTEAD APTS.
250 Martine Avenue
4 rooms from $75
AVAILABLE for IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
Elevators, electric refrigeration, dining alcoves and wood-burning fireplaces. Call or phone White Plains 4646 or Scarsdale 472.

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NEW YORK CITY, 50 W. 67th—Attractive 3-room apartment to share with young woman; separate room; reasonable. Sus. 7-4950 (2 D).

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SEDAN by hour, day or trip; reasonable rates, owner driver. FRED A. D MOULTON Blue Hills 7405 20 minutes from Boston.

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All kinds of office and sale positions for men and women 198 Broadway, New York City THE PERSONNEL COMPANY Cortlandt 7-2363

FARM TENANT WANTED

TO live on and till 300-acre farm on Stone Road 6 miles from Middletown, Delaware; share rent; adequate buildings; applicant must be good farmer, well equipped and able to finance self. Write Box G-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE OR RENT

NEW YORK CITY,*35 W. 9th St. (8 B)—Widow would sell or rent home, 4-room cooperative apartment, furnished-unfurnished, south-east exposure, $200 furnished, $150 unfurnished.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

IN exchange for refined, comfortable home, East 72nd St., chaperone for 2 girls 18 to 20; duties very light; character and tact essential. Write or phone End. 2-2576, ANTHONY, 375 West End Ave., New York City.

HOUSES TO LET

ATTRACTIVE home in Hyde Park, Mass.; ideal for children, large yard with pine trees, garage; convenient to schools, transportation and stores. ROSAMOND WILD, Tel. Commonwealth 0053

KINDERGARTENS

NURSERY home for children from 2 to 5 years; children from Freeport and towns near called for and returned; children boarded temporarily or permanently. PAULINE JENKINS, Seaford, N. Y. Wantagh 1175.

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LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. N. E. AUTO VAN CO., N Stacey, Mgr.; 559 Huntington Ave., Boston. Ger. 5181, Uni. 3795-W.

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WALCO CO., Est. 1922—Wood, glass sectional office partitions, delivered or erected. 2304 Washington St., Boston. Hig. 0370.

OFFICES TO LET

TO RENT—Part time in practitioner's office; light, attractive, reasonable; Grand Central district N. Y. C. Tel. Vanderbilt 3-9199.

OFFICES WANTED

NEW YORK CITY—Desire to share practitioner's office, Tuesday and Thursday evenings 6-9; $10 monthly. Write Box E-5, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, called the Lakewood of Long Island. Ideal winter home. Near Winnwood School. Booklet. Phone Ronk. 16.

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GUARANTEED AND EXPERT PIANO TUNING. MARCEL RIOU, 2053 45th St., Astoria, Long Island, N. Y. Tel. Astoria 10171.

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Auto Inn

15 rooms and dance hall with furnishings, hot and cold water, electric lights, safe, cash register, counter, tables for quick lunch, 2-pump filling station, garage for 8 cars, 2 acres land, on main route N. Y. to Canada over the line in Vermont; best of reason for selling; price $8500. J. E. WHITNEY, Owner, 58 Maple Heights, West Springfield, Mass.

GREENFIELD HILL, CONN.—All the mellow charm of the olden days, every refinement of modern comfort, huge fireplaces, quaint old cupboards, exquisite old paneling, 7 baths, latest heating, everything the best; beautiful grounds, old shrubbery; $98,000, terms. E. C. BARBER, Greycote, Woodbury, Conn. Tel. 159.

KINGSTON, N. H., on Great Pond—For sale, new camp, 5 rooms, breakfast nook, fieldstone fireplace, large screened porch; pine grove; sandy beach. R. F. OLSON, 23 Mountain Ave., Swampscott, Mass. Tel. Breakers 95-W.

SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Village of Homes
NASH *and* BOGART
REALTORS
Elizabeth Nash
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24 EAST PARKWAY Telephone 930

SO. ORANGE, N. J.—Attractive home, nearly new, 6 large rooms, tiled kitchen, breakfast room, sun porch, tiled bath and lavatory, 60 ft. lot; price $14,750; has $10,500 insurance mortgage. 305 Western Drive. So. Orange 2-7151.

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ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in select homes, $6.00 up.
611 W. 114th St., N. Y. C. Monument 2-7662

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Restful, quiet home; residential section; all rooms ocean view; fireplaces. 7015 Atlantic Ave. Tel. 2-1800.

ATTRACTIVE double, refined small family, no other roomers, twin beds, kitchen privileges; reasonable. BROCK, 339 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOSTON, 76 Gainsboro St., S. 3—Cool, desirable rooms, homelike, clean; suitable for permanent or transient; reasonable. Com. 8177.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1083 Beacon St.—Attractive steam heated rooms; homelike atmosphere; reasonable; parking. Long 8702.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Bay Ridge—Very attractively furnished sunny room, near bath; private home; near subway and church. 341 84th Street.

DEERFIELD, MASS.—Stop at the Asa Stebbins homestead; large rooms, comfortable beds; restful atmosphere; large veranda. Tel. 4407. Greenfield.

N. Y. C., Greenwich Village—Double room, use of kitchen and living room, newly decorated; business couple or single; permanent; $10 weekly; references. Chelsea 3-6265, Apt. 25.

NEW YORK CITY (Grand Central District)—Bright bedroom, furnished, twin beds, in modern apartment; cheerful surroundings. Telephone forenoons, Vanderbilt 3-8349.

NEW YORK CITY, 536 West 113th St. (81st)—In refined American home, light, attractive singles, double; business women; reasonable.

N. Y. C.—Exceptionally clean front room for one desiring to make their home with refined quiet family. Trafalgar 7-6818.

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CHRISTMAS CARDS SELL EASILY
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WOMEN—Sell full-fashioned hosiery, 49c; also lingerie, less than store prices; excellent commission and your own hosiery bonus. ROYAL CROWN 76 Summer St., Boston.

SEWING

BRIDES—Your table linen may be finely hand-hemmed. 87 Prospect St., Reading, Mass. Reading 0077-M.

SITUATIONS WANTED — MEN

CHAUFFEUR, colored, wishes position in or out of city; references. Un. 4-1181, 352 W. 118th St., Apt. 2, New York City.

MAN with long financial and country banking experience desires position; best references. Write X-68, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COOK, German, private and tea room experience or care for home. Write Box D-1, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

EXPERIENCED colored woman wishes work, part time or weekly; Christian Scientist preferred; good references. Tel. Edgecombe 4-2306, New York City.

EXPERIENCED ladies' maid and seamstress desires position; light colored; will travel; references. Tel. Br. 2-0372, CASSIE JOHNSON, New York City.

EXPERIENCED colored cook; willing to do downstairs work; no washing; references. BULLARD, 1890 Seventh Ave., New York City. Mo. 2-2652.

FORMER governess desires position; will be companion to lady or child; good needleworker and manager seeking good home. 653 E. Hermitage St., Roxborough, Philadelphia, Pa.

HOUSEKEEPER position wanted, small family adults, good cook, capable taking charge. Box E-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LADY desires position as companion helper to elderly person; go anywhere; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box M-52, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

RELIABLE, experienced woman (colored) wishes position as cook; excellent references. 20 Oakwood Ave., Orange, N. J. Or. 5-5674.

TRAINED, experienced mother-teacher desires position as governess or tutor; excellent references. Write X-69, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

STUDIOS TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Large, quiet, new Baby Grand; for use weekdays 9 to 5; $40 month. Phone Bo. 4-2185, Apt. 11-E, after 12.

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IRMA WILLIAMS, VIOLINISTE
Available as soloist for Concerts, Musicales, etc
Artistic Instruction All Grades Accepted
1729 Caton Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Phone Buckminster 2-0425

JEAN WILLARD
PIANIST AND TEACHER
Home Studio, 41 Bowdoin St., Cambridge, Mass.

PIANO and HARMONY
in private or class instruction. Classes in rhythm and music appreciation.
KATE MARION CHAPIN
1350 Commonwealth Ave., Allston, Mass.
Telephone Aspinwall 0967

PIANOFORTE instruction at pupil's home. ELSIE HODSON DAVIS, 8 Lenoxdale Ave., Dorchester, Mass. Phone Talbot 2763.

PRIVATE teacher would give clarinet lessons to beginners at pupil's home. Write PRICE A. SHAVER, 46 Pilot St., New York City.

TEACHER OF PIANOFORTE
and accompanist. Home studio, 15 Roanoke Ave., Jamaica Plain, Mass. Will teach at pupil's homes. One day a week in Dedham and vicinity. Telephone Jam. 3972.
MISS PRISCILLA RIDDLE

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HATS—Exclusive collection of fall and winter models designed by Mme. Reiss. Hats made to fit the individual. Prices adjusted to our times.

GOWNS—Beautiful tailored gowns, evening gowns and sport clothes at moderate prices. Also expert remodeling done. MME. REISS, 3 W. 8th St., N. Y. C. Stuy. 9-6956.

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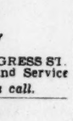
Ruth Wiggin Shoppe
Exclusive Dresses, Millinery and Accessories



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Highest Grade Shoe Repairing
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Mail orders given careful attention.
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Special—Permanent, $5
Shampoo and Finger Wave for $1.00, except Saturday or day before holiday.
Open evenings by appointment.
26 WEST ST., BOSTON
Phones Lib. 0199, Dev. 7057

Ritter's Beauty Shop
398 BEACON STREET Com 4500
MYLES STANDISH HOTEL
SPECIALS:
Shampoo, Finger Marcel, $1.00
EUGENE Permanent $6.50

Blanche M. Johnson
Distinctive HATS
MODERATELY PRICED
12 WEST ST. Bigelow-Kennard Bldg.

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ALL BRANCHES OF HAIRDRESSING
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A Beautiful Permanent $10-$15
ARTISTIC HAIR CUTTING under Personal Supervision of
FRITZ RITTER *of the*
Braemore and Kenmore. New thrift prices at Kenmore.
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Also
Reductions on General Merchandise
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DRY GOODS and NOTIONS
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If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Advertising Records, COMmonwealth 4330.

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FREY'S Permanent Wave
Our FINGER WAVES are perfect.
Enjoy a correct MANICURE by our experts
BETTER CARE MEANS BETTER HAIR
276 Harvard St., Coolidge Cor.
TELEPHONE ASPINWALL 0800

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of quality by skilled experts, at new low prices. Will call anywhere with samples and estimate cost. Best references furnished. For more information call, write or phone. Furniture for sale.
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1391 Beacon St., Brookline Beacon 2092
433 Centre St., Newton New. No. 4914-M

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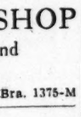
BEAUTY SALON



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Shampoo and Wave (Marcel or Finger), $1.25
Bleaching and Dyeing
All branches of Beauty Culture
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WHITEFIELD HALL CAFE
19 GARDEN STREET CAMBRIDGE
NOW OPEN
Under Management of Breakers, Nantucket
Parties and Banquets catered to

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Couldn't I fix that dress you bought that isn't quite right somewhere—or look over the one you might wear this Fall if it had a new touch? Prices on such work to suit customers. Univ. 5602

MASSACHUSETTS

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(Continued)

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Candy and Luncheons That Distinctly Appeal
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Univ 0735

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Fitchburg 2096, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.

Deposits Next Put on Interest October 1st
Dividends are paid quarterly and have been at the rate of 4½% per annum.
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Better Than Ever
Lower Priced Than Ever
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BROOKS'
THE STORE UNUSUAL
VISIT OUR
Restaurant and Gift Shop
MAIN STREET AT OLIVER

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HIGH GRADE CLEANSING
at Reasonable Prices
We do all kinds of pleating.
Articles called for and delivered free.

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$2.98 - $3.98 - $5.00
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Special Baby Milk
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Buttermilk and Fresh Eggs.
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314 MAIN STREET
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Lowe Bros. High Standard Paints and Varnishes
Tel. 1670

WILSON
Tire & Battery Service
Norwalk Tires—Perrine Batteries
57 SUMMER STREET Tel. 730

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Flowers for all occasions
5 PUTNAM STREET
TEL. 848

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We can supply you with
FUEL OIL
4 Day Street Tel. 456

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Manufacturers and Importers of High Grade Furs
Dry Cold Storage
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The Big Department Store of the North Shore
"THE STORE OF SERVICE"
Twenty-Nine Departments
Located on Five Floors

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STEAK AND CHICKEN
A La Carte Service Telephone 1148-M

MASSACHUSETTS

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LYMAN
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All Kinds
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For the First Time in Many Years
We Are Showing a Genuine
STETSON HAT
for $5.00
Come in and See Them—
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GENERAL LAUNDERERS
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Reliable Merchandise
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Interior Decorating
ALL LABOR INCLUDED FREE

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Luxurious Use of Fur That's the Big News About
Winter Coats
$59.50
- Fitch
- Beaver
- Kolinsky
- Persian Lamb
- Jap Mink
- Pointed Fox

Coats this season are of rich, SMOOTH woolens with higher waistlines—slimmer skirts—fascinating sleeves—and extravagantly furred. Women's and Misses' sizes.
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Style and Comfort You Will Get Both in the
Natural Bridge Shoes for Ladies
Price $5 and $6
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RAYON UNDIES, 33c
Panties, Step-ins, Bloomers and Vests. *Pink Only*
Regular and extra sizes. 1200 pieces
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LAWRENCE, MASS.

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Chrysler and Plymouth Sales and Service
Official Brake and Light Station No 1118
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Fruits—Vegetables
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Gas, Coal or Combination
Servants to the Finest Cooks on Earth
A Range for Every Purse and Purpose
A. E. O'HEIR CO.
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New Fall Cottons, $1
SMOCKS—HOUSE DRESSES
FREEDOM FROCKS
In Dainty new Fall Patterns, Elbow sleeves, long sleeves and sleeveless—High quality cottons like these are unusual at $1.00.
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GENERAL INSURANCE
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LYNN, MASS.
Telephone Breakers 156

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COAL
3 CENTRAL SQUARE
Tel. Bks. 7129—7128

MASSACHUSETTS

LYNN
(Continued)

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Now in Progress
Goddard Bros
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The Finishing Touch to the Home
is some odd piece of furniture. The seeker for such small pieces is always welcome at Gifford's, no matter how inexpensive.
W. B. GIFFORD
99 MARKET STREET, LYNN
Breakers 0781

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STETSON
Now $5.00

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MALDEN, MASS.

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Our Children's Department in the basement
The JONES STORES
MALDEN—MELROSE—EVERETT

Our New Fall Hats are on display — priced at $3.00. Also higher-priced hats.
Dorothy Benham
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HI-HEAT
Imported Anthracite
"The Proof of the Pudding Is the Eating Thereof"
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Try one ton and let it prove itself
Fuel Oil New England Coke
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Gas, Oil and Accessories
Tires, Tubes and Vulcanizing
Complete Lubrication—Complete Tire Service
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New England's Foremost Hat Renovator
115 Main Street 399-B Highland Ave.
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Louise Hat Shops
Featuring the Season's Outstanding Successes

From $1 to $15
12-14 Mechanics Lane
650 Pleasant St. Cor. of Mechanics Lane

Gulf Hill Dairy
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass
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Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream
Luncheon
Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

Nothing Is Too Good for Your Skin and Hair
That is why women of beauty and distinction choose Harper Method for its scientific care.
Harper Method Toiletries too are safe, scientific and delightful to use
HELEN STEPLER HARPER METHOD SHOP
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From head to foot—in the smart modes—for Women, Misses, Children.
— at new low prices
CHERRY & CO.
NEW BEDFORD

Willey's Inc.
UNION STREET at 250
Distinctive Apparel for Women and Misses
OLSON & APPLEBY
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Tel. Clifford 8671

Will be delighted to greet you in our new store *240 Union Street*
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CLOTHIERS

Distinctive Frocks
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from
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Liberal Guarantee in Writing
Sold at lowest retail prices in the history of tires.
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JOHN FOX PRIEST MAYONNAISE
DEWEY'S MARKET
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Groceries—Vegetables—Meats

Enna Jettick Shoes
Now $4.40 and $5.00
Modish yet Comfortable
Shoes to fit your foot
NEWTON CORNER BOOTERY
298 CENTRE STREET

NEWTON—Auburndale

SILAS A. BENNETT
CARPENTER BUILDER
REPAIR WORK A SPECIALTY
17

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

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High School Suits
2 pair Long Trousers
$10.00 to $15.00
C. H. CUTTING CO.

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Furniture at Retail
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We Sell Fine Furniture for Less
Deliveries Everywhere
ROBERT H. STEARNS FURNITURE CO.
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Satisfaction Guaranteed at
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Custom Tailor
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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothes Made to Order.
Altering, Dyeing, Repairing, Pressing Promptly Done.
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All Sizes, $5.98 and up
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Coal and New England Coke
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For Ranges and Heaters
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MASSACHUSETTS

SOMERVILLE (Continued)

Susie E. Sherman
Smart Form Corset Shop
$4.95 up
Also BARCLEY
Custom Made Corsets
16 Years' Experience in Corset Fitting.
Fittings at home by appointment.
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Ladies' Hosiery, Undergarments, Dresses, Gloves
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Fresh Berries, Fruits and Vegetables in Their Season
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Fresh, Delicious Home Made Candies
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Large variety of Fancy Packages for every special occasion.
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Next door to Teele Square Theatre

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Morse and Haynes Co.
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Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
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Topcoats $17.50 to $25
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"A good place to buy good clothes"

Elizabeth Candy Shops
416 MOODY STREET WALTHAM Also at GARDNER MASS.
SPECIALS
Wednesday, Chicken Dinner, 50c
Thursday, N. E. Boiled Dinner, 40c
Including dessert and choice of beverage.
ALL HOME-COOKED

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Established 1872
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters Prompt Delivery

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Electric Coffee Percolators
$7.95; $8.45; $8.95
With each purchase, your choice of Electric Toaster or 6-lb. Iron
685 MAIN ST. Wal 2390

CARTER'S DRUG STORE
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COBB'S
on MAIN STREET
Department Store

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The "ALMANELLA"
SPANISH ROOM
LUNCHES DINNERS
We Cater to Parties
Now Open Sundays
Chicken and Steak Dinners 1.00
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It is safe and convenient to make deposits by mail. Its adoption is in line with our policy to keep our service up to the hour
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BEAUTY SHOP
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(Mr. R. Palmer, Perm. Waver)
Mondays and Tuesdays, Special
Shampoo and Wave $1.35
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Riverdale Market
Highest Quality Meats
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OPPOSITE BEACH STATION
Everglow Oil Burner
For Stoves and Ranges
Guaranteed 5 years
$19.50 up
Complete line of Furnace Pipe, Asbestos Covering, Cement
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Free Delivery

Everybody's Cash Market
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Boneless Sirloin of Beef to roast.... lb. 33c
Boneless Sugar Cured Fresh Ham.. lb. 21c
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Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
227 MAIN ST. 585 MAIN ST.

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"Old Company's" Lehigh Coal
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Why Not You?
Let us tell you about the time-saving convenience of an
EASY WASHER and a PREMIER CLEANER
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Insurance of All Kinds
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Silk Hosiery and Silk Underwear
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Ladies' Outer Apparel, Millinery, Lingerie, Hosiery
96 N MAIN STREET TEL. 528

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An Eating Place of Quality
Cooked Food, Pastry, Ice Cream
Lunches put up to take out
CONCORD N H Opp. State House

CONCORD FURNITURE CO.
Home Furnishers
Interior Decorators
Opposite State House, Concord, N. H.

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Oysters R Now in Season
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Fascinating Gifts for every occasion priced from 75c and up
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For HOOD'S ICE CREAM
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For QUALITY HOME-MADE CANDY
Visit
THE GRANITE STATE CANDY SHOPPE
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WESTINGHOUSE REFRIGERATORS and Appliances.
R. C. A. RADIOS
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New Shapes! New Colors!
HARRY G. EMMONS

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Also GIFT Shop
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Fine Groceries Fruits and Vegetables

See the NEW FRIGIDAIRE at a New Low Price
See Our
TOWER RANGE OIL BURNER
JENNESS HARDWARE CO.
110 WASHINGTON STREET

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Bostonian and Florsheim Shoes for Men
LOTHROPS-FARNHAM CO.
HANSON CORNER

Dover Shoe Hospital
10 BROADWAY
Shoes Repaired and Shined Here Look Like New

J. P. KEENAN
382 CENTRAL AVE.
FLORENCE RANGE OIL BURNERS

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158 CENTRAL AVE.
A Full Line of New Fall and Winter Merchandise at New Prices

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Your favorite Bakery Goods can be bought in three stores this year:
646 MAIN STREET, LACONIA, N. H.
62 ELM STREET, LAKEPORT, N. H.
LAKESIDE AVENUE, WEIRS, N. H.
WEBER'S BAKERY

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(telephone) 3426

These Are Baby Days in Our Infants' Dept.
which is agog with all the newest and latest styles in wearables for the little tots.

FALL OPENING in our Dept. of Fine Linens
See our complete line from all leading manufacturers in Europe. This department is now located on the street floor.

PARISEAU'S Inc.
ELM STREET

Northern New England's Greatest Home Furnishers and Decorators.
C. A. HOITT CO.
810 ELM ST., MANCHESTER, N. H.

LEAVITT'S
THE LEAVITT CO.
Beautiful Coats
All Gorgeously Furred
$24.95, $39.50, $59.50 up
The Choicest Furs—the Smartest Styles—the Most Outstanding Values.

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The Up-to-Date Bookstore of New Hampshire

Friend's Baked Beans and Brown Bread
STEELE'S SERVICE STORES
815 CHESTNUT Phone 296 ELM STREET Phone 4667

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OFFICE 39 MALVERN ST.
Office and Yard 632 MASSABESIC ST.

NEWTON'S EAT MORE FISH
69 MANCHESTER ST. Phones 11 and 12

For a Tasty Lunch
Stop at Scott's Kitchen
103 WEBSTER STREET
BAKERY STORES ALSO AT
832 ELM 147 MASSABESIC ST.
If it's Scott's it's Good.

Ye Quaker Shop
MRS. HEATH the stylist, will be with us for two weeks to help you with your
TIOGA BOUCHE COSTUME
Ye Quaker Shop
HANOVER STREET

NASHUA

YES—
We sell Heinz Products, Gerber's Strained Vegetables, Clapp's Baby Food, Ivory Salt, Postum, Friend's Beans, Burnett's Extracts, Campbell's Soup and other popular products.
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NEW HAMPSHIRE

NASHUA (Continued)

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Famous Store for Nuts, Candies and Ices, Also Dainty Lunches.
153 MAIN STREET

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C. E. WALKER & CO.
COAL & COKE
State and Marcy Sts. Tel. 236

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Aquidneck National Exchange Bank and Savings Company of Newport, Rhode Island
General Banking and Trust Business
Offices, 286 Thames Street and 38 Washington Square

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Coal and Wood
'PHONE 575
515 THAMES ST.

AUTOMATIC HOT WATER SERVICE
NEWPORT GAS LIGHT CO.
181 THAMES STREET

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Personal Attention Given to All Branches of This Work
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PROVIDENCE, R. I.
A Connecticut Mutual Annuity is guaranteed as to amount and what is more important, it is guaranteed to continue.
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Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
75 WEYBOSSET STREET

Turks Head Coal Company
Incorporated
All Standard
COAL and COKE
184 Dyer Street, Providence, R. I.
Ask for MR. L. F ARNOLD

LILYAN SHOPPE
Youthful dresses for miss and woman at moderate prices. Sizes 18 to 46—
18½ to 26½.
LAPLIAM BLDG., 290 WESTMINSTER ST.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
MISS LEICHT 7th Floor

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Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
HIGH GRADE COAL
Wholesale, Retail, also
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When visiting Brattleboro, Vermont, make the Garage of
MANLEY BROTHERS CO.
Incorporated
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Rime-O-Grams No. 36

Statesmen

Published: Sept. 2

ANSWERS

1. That signature bold
On a document bolder
Spells patriotism
To every beholder.
(John Hancock)

2. To meddling countries
He sent a defiance,
And thus put an end
To the Holy Alliance.
(James Monroe)

3. A mind most astute,
Of statesmen the dean,
No man was more able
In serving his queen.
(Gladstone)

4. Wise laws he devised
For the Greek population,
And thus he deserved
Their deep veneration.
(Solon)

A churchman of England,
Sagacious, no doubt.
When the Pope turned him down
His king let him out.
(Cardinal Wolsey)

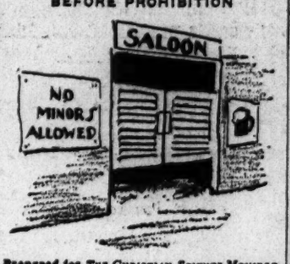
WINNERS

Miss Dorothy M. Rogers, Gloucester, Mass.
Miss Beulah B. Chambers, Washington D. C.
Miss Lelia E. Smith, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. F. H. Pfeiffer, Los Angeles.
Miss Pearl Tyer, Boise, Idaho.
Miss A. F. Mahan, Boise, Idaho.
Miss M. L. Sperry, Springfield, Ohio.
A. K. M., Middlebury, Vt.
Mrs. Minnie D. Flansburg, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mrs. Phila McAuliffe, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Mera W. Werner, Chicago, Ill.
Samson T. Tessner, Houston, Texas.
Miss Minnie Goldsman, Boston.

DAILY FEATURES

Worth Knowing

BEFORE PROHIBITION



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The following statement, revealing something of conditions before the prohibition era, is taken from the Chicago Tribune of Jan. 2, 1911:

"One of the first places (saloons) visited after 1:00 o'clock was George Silver's place at 126 Randolph Street. There were 400 young men and girls in the place, and nearly every one was drunk."

Rime-O-Grams

No. 48

Biblical Places

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1. Like a jewel it gleamed
In a far Holy Land;
When tempest-tossed, stilled
By the Master's command.

2. Two Syrian seaports
Competed in trade;
Both now beneath dust
Of antiquity laid.

3. In a capital old
Where splendor abounded,
The first Christian church
By Gentiles was founded.

4. There dwelt in this town
An apostle whose name
Was changed by one letter;
A saint he became.

5. In this land there lived
A personage rare,
With whose patient suff'ring
None other could compare.

The answers with the names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today.

Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 48."

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

KEEP true, never be ashamed of doing right; decide on what you think is right, and stick to it.
—GEORGE ELIOT

Brevities

Canton Repository: Tourists are people who travel 200 miles to get kodak pictures of themselves standing by the car.

Chicago Times: A wizard is the person who can keep up with the neighbors and the installments, too.

In Lighter Vein

The Description

"Mose, can you explain wireless telegraphy to me?"

"Yessuh, it's like dis: Ef you-all had a long, long houn dawg, an' he stretched from Cincinnaty to Cleveland, and you stept on his tail in Cincinnaty he would howl in Cleveland. Dat am telegraphy. Only in wiahless you does de same thing without de dawg."—*Toronto Globe.*

Well?

The children had been very attentive while the teacher told them about the animals. "Now," she said, "name some things that are very dangerous to get near to, and have horns."

"I know, Teacher."

"Well?"

"Motorcars, Miss?"

First Hand Knowledge

"Why have you pitched that tent in your back yard?"

"Well, I've a large family and I'm persuading them to take turns sleeping out-of-doors. By the time I get through nobody will want to go camping next summer." — *Boston Transcript.*

—Humorist

The cinema attendant guides her sweetheart to the best seat in the park.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Joy Spreader

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Plymouth, Mass.

IN A certain village on Cape Cod there lives a little woman whose life seems to be devoted to radiating cheer. Her lot is not an easy one by any means, but everyone who knows her is conscious of joy in her struggle to make both ends meet.

In times past this particular village has had the reputation of being a hotbed of gossip and of darkened lives, but happily this is passing. Without a doubt this woman has done much toward bringing a more wholesome atmosphere. Through the winter months she has neighborhood teas at her home—combining philanthropy and sociability. The women of the village are invited to meet and sew for the very needy in their midst—American or Portuguese, white or black. The discussions are elevating and inspiring, the simple refreshments delicious. The guests, so many of them careworn and troubled, return to their families refreshed and strengthened.

This is but one of her activities for community welfare. Another has been the effort to make the public library a community center for young and old.

The Children's Corner

The Roll of Brown Paper

The Picnic

(Mother went to a paper company and bought a roll of brown paper, 18 inches wide. This is the first use she made of it.)

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TWO little noses were pressed against the pane. Two pairs of blue eyes gazed sadly out at the rain. There was not even "maybe" about the picnic, for it was raining so hard, and the clouds were so thick, that Mother had lighted the lamp to look at a magazine. She was turning over the pages, and she was smiling.

"Here are two little children who went to a picnic," she said.

Doris and Frederic came to look over her shoulder. "How do you know that is where they are going?" asked Doris.

"The boy has a sailboat in his hand," answered Mother. "It is a large one, and I think they are going to the lake to sail it. The little girl has a book. Their mother is going to read it to them after lunch. See, they are coming out of the back door. They probably are on their way to the garage."

Mother cut the page out of the magazine.

"I suppose," she said, "they will go to the grocery to buy some food to take. What do you think they would like?"

"Sandwiches," said Doris. "Mother, may I have this other magazine?"

"Yes," said Mother, "and there is one for Frederic to cut from."

"Here is a picture of the mother buying things at the grocery," said Doris.

"I hope she gets beans," said Frederic, "I like beans."

"And olives," said Doris.

"And tomatoes for sandwiches!"

"And candy!"

They found so many pictures of good things to eat that it would have taken a very hungry picnic-family to eat them all. They even found a picture of the little boy cooking bacon over a fire, and back of him stood his daddy. So they knew that daddy went too.

Frederic found an automobile with plenty of room for all the food and the people too.

"And see this lovely country road," said Mother, "I am sure they went this way."

"And this is where they stopped for a drink," said Doris.

Mother laughed. "They might buy some to take along. Find some different kinds of bottled drinks"

That did not take long, and then they had to find a place for the picnic. That took a good while, but finally they found a lake with a row boat tied to a little pier.

They had been so busy they had not noticed that Mother had left the room. She came back with a big roll of brown paper.

"What is that for?" asked Frederic.

"Help me cut it and you will soon see," answered Mother.

So they cut it into a number of sheets which she folded over.

"Oh, I know!" cried Doris, "A scrap-book!"

Then such a pasting as there was! And when the pictures were all in, and the sheets of paper tied together in the middle to make a book, Frederic printed carefully, in big letters on the cover, THE PICNIC.

[Another "Roll of Brown Paper" story will appear on this page next Friday.]

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Prepositions not to be emphasized (F. F. P.)—The correspondent writes: "Will you say something emphatic about the value of prepositions in sentences. Some Readers give especial emphasis to the words *of, for, in, with,* etc. They sometimes give a decided accent, for example, to the *for* when reading *forever.*"

Prepositions are rarely emphatic enough to deserve prominence in oral reading. Lincoln's "*of* the people, *by* the people, *for* the people" is a notable exception; here the prepositions require emphasis.

In such routine constructions as: "I went *to* my home *in* Texas," "I live *in* a house *by* the river," etc., the prepositions should be read into a background for the nouns.

Review of words (V. C. S., who asks if it would not be well occasionally to call attention to the correct pronunciation of *saith, err, ear, hear* and *inquiry*)—Perhaps so, for these are some of "the little foxes." They are sounded *seth* (*e* as in get), *ur* (*u* as in urn), *eer* (*ee* as in *feet*), *heer* (*ee* as in feet), *in-kwire'-y* (first *i* as in it, second as in ice).

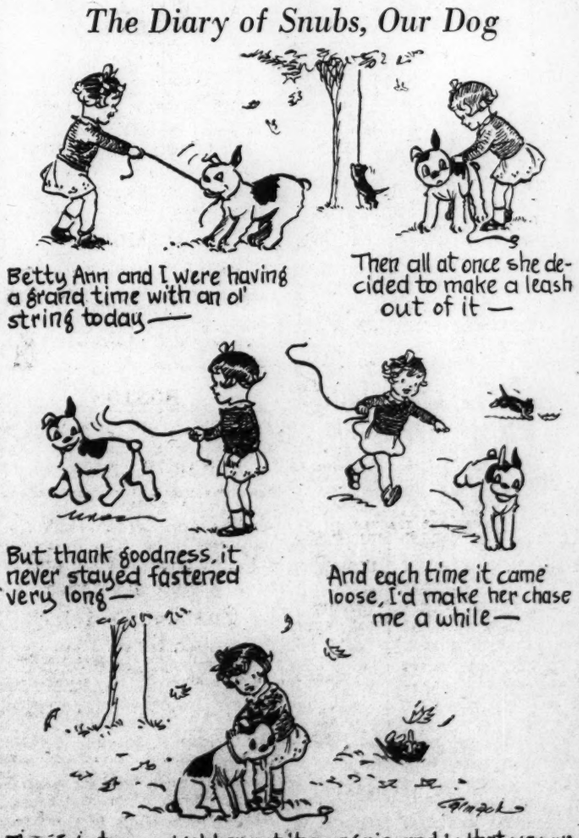
Geographical Puzzle

HOLLAND	MOUNTAINS
SCOTLAND	FIORDS
EGYPT	PAMPAS
UNITED STATES	STEPPES
RUSSIA	CANALS
SWITZERLAND	LAKES
ARGENTINA	CANALS
NORWAY	DESERTS

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The names of eight countries are found in the left-hand column. In the right-hand column are the names of certain geographical features for which these countries are famous. However, these are not in correct order. Can you rearrange them in proper order?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Betty Ann and I were having a grand time with an ol' string today—
Then all at once she decided to make a leash out of it —
But thank goodness, it never stayed fastened very long—
And each time it came loose, I'd make her chase me a while—
Then I'd stop and let her put it on again, and in that way we both got a little fun out of it —

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1932

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Free Traders Make a Stand

THE British free trade Ministers, in resigning in a body from Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's Government, have displayed a self-abnegation of high order. They have given up the attractions of office for the sake of an ideal which has no early prospect of realization. They have gone out into the wilderness of opposition at the head of parties that are small and divided.

The Liberals who follow the secessionist leaders, Sir Herbert Samuel and Sir Archibald Sinclair, number at present only thirty-three members of the House of Commons. Thirty-six other Liberal members of Parliament who were once united with them confirmed their intention on Wednesday of remaining in the National Government camp under Sir John Simon and Mr. Walter Runciman.

Viscount Snowden, Lord Privy Seal, who has resigned with the Liberal Free Traders, is even more isolated. The Labor Party now in Opposition, to which Lord Snowden once belonged, is no longer associated with him. Any new political connection he may form will have to be worked up from the beginning.

The Free Trade Liberals in resigning have set new forces at work. They have restored an organization to which free trade opinion, long dominant and still powerful in Britain, can rally. They have brought a single-hearted enthusiasm backed by very considerable personal sacrifices to support this movement. The "your-loaf-may-cost-you-more" cry they are about to raise in their constituencies is one that has always appealed to the British electorate in times of depression. Their action is important for Britain as a whole in the councils of the world.

Free Trade Liberals recognize the implications of this fact and show a desire to meet it. In the manifesto explaining their inability to square their political consciences with the protectionist tendencies of agreements entered into at Ottawa they state that their coöperation in world affairs will continue. They have left the National Government because, while prepared to put their free-trade connections into temporary cold storage to meet the difficulties of a national crisis, they have found themselves unable to ignore these commitments for five years as postulated at Ottawa.

They say, nevertheless, "We are anxious to prevent imperial and foreign affairs from becoming the subject matter of party politics." This promise is to be commended, for undoubtedly a useful purpose will be served if the independent influence of Free Trade Liberals be directed to help the Government in the direction of a more positive policy in promoting Far Eastern peace and world disarmament.

The National Government was created by a solidarity of national opinion in Britain. It has rendered valuable service and continues to deserve support for the purposes for which it was called into being, namely, rehabilitation of British credit and restoration of British trade. While it is today less national in its political configuration than it was yesterday, it nevertheless is a Government of strong national leaders individually influential apart from all considerations of party.

The split that has occurred is of more domestic than international moment. Britain's internal fiscal policy may be affected, but its international position remains much as before.

Touring the Globe at Home

AN ARTICLE in the Retail Bookseller, a trade paper for the information of those who deal in books, advises its public that there is a growing demand for terrestrial globes. The book buyer, in short, is potential purchaser of a globe, though not in such numbers as to create an observably widespread popularity.

Like the ancient map, the globe has its decorative appeal; it helps furnish the home and gives pleasure to the visiting eye. Unlike the map, it enables the imaginative observer to extend his own dimensions, defy gravitation, and look at the world from the outside. There it is, a round world justifying Eratosthenes, of the third century B. C., repudiating the geographers who later disagreed with him, and revolving on its own axis at a touch of the finger. If one wishes, for example, to know the relative positions of Japan, Manchuria, and Russia, it is much simpler, and more gratifying, to turn the world round and look at it than to turn to pages of an atlas. One may echo Goldsmith: "Creation's heir, the world, the world is mine."

It is now possible to make an almost completely representative and accurate terrestrial globe. The big world still presents unexplored areas which must therefore be mysterious on the little one, but these are remote and comparatively unimportant. On an early globe, Asia, as Columbus set sail to prove by arrival, was just across the sea from Europe. The geographers of that time, although they had come to agree with Eratosthenes about the shape of the world, disagreed about its dimensions, and thus encouraged Columbus to think that his passage would be much shorter than Eratosthenes would have told him. The Greek geographer was actually not far off in his measurements, but the error of his successors may reasonably be taken to have hastened the discovery of the New World.

Moderns may get to know the world as a whole better by studying a globe than an atlas, though such study may not help the motorist much in getting from one town to the next.

Aviation's Floating 'Gas' Stations

IN ANNOUNCING plans for establishing a floating landing and refueling station midway in the south Atlantic, the North German Lloyd Line takes a significant step toward the establishment of a practical transoceanic commercial air line. This progressive German shipping firm, which owns the crack Atlantic liners Bremen and Europa, has decided to adapt its old steamer Westfalen for service as a floating airdrome on an air mail route connecting Germany, Spain, the Canary Islands and South America.

The day of direct transoceanic commercial airplane service has not yet arrived, despite the number of successful air crossings. But the practicability of the hop-skip-and-jump method of spanning oceans is gaining recognition, due largely to Capt. Wolfgang von Gronau, now circumnavigating the globe in a flying boat which has thrice bucked successfully the prevailing north Atlantic westerlies over a subarctic route embracing refueling landings in Iceland, Greenland and Labrador.

The method by which the North German Lloyd hopes to establish an all-water counterpart of the German skipper's refueling system of flying is basically similar to that proposed by Edward R. Armstrong, inventor of the seadrome. But in utilizing its old liner as a mid-ocean airdrome the North German Lloyd is taking a conservative and practicable step toward the development of larger and more adequate seadrome facilities such as the American inventor encompasses within his designs for a floating air station. The mooring and operating of an airdrome such as the North German Lloyd Line proposes would be similar to the way in which modern lightships are maintained along the Atlantic coast. In many ways this seadrome would be a modified airplane carrier whose larger prototype has already proved its place in naval fleets.

In applying this scheme to commercial interests, the North German Lloyd is advancing transoceanic air service, and helping to solve one of aviation's greatest problems—a practicable substitution of cargo spaces for fuel tanks. The proposal to convert the Westfalen into a floating island in the interests of air commerce typifies the pioneering activities which have made the blue-and-white house flag of the North German Lloyd Line out of Bremen a symbol of maritime progress.

After Lausanne—Stresa

AFTER the Peace Conference a wit said: "The World War, which was fought to Europeanize the Balkans, has ended by Balkanizing Europe." There was a modicum of truth in the observation. The Succession States were carved out of the great bulk of Austria-Hungary, one of the world's greatest population entities, and an area second in size in Europe to the Russian Empire.

These little heirs to the Hapsburg territory immediately set about the task of winning economic self-sufficiency. To do so they had to surround themselves with tariff walls. The effort has been partly successful and partly a failure, because of the lack of variety in the resources and genius of the nations. Moreover, such success as is evident has been won at the expense of living standards, which in general are probably lower today than those prevailing in the Dual Monarchy.

For some notion of what was involved in the transition one might imagine the condition which would arise in the United States if unscalable tariff walls were to mark all state frontiers. Suppose the Dakotas were shut off from Ohio and Illinois; Pennsylvania from New England; Texas from the Carolinas and California. Clearly the necessity on the part of each of these states to live unto itself would prove well-nigh impossible, and, in cases where the possibility existed, the standard of living would be sharply contracted.

The Stresa conference is the first major sign that commercial de-Balkanization is under way in Europe. Hitherto the main obstacle has been the jealousy of France and Germany for political leadership among the Succession States. This time an accord between the two has been the source of strength for the conference. As the outcome of the parley, Germany is enabled to continue its policy of negotiating preferential agreements with the Danubian countries mutually to lower tariffs. These will provide an outlet for the latter's farm surpluses.

Preferences strike against the most-favored-nation clause in the commercial treaties to which many of the Stresa conferees are party with the outside world. Under this clause any tariff favor to a particular country must be shared generally. To get around it, various devices, such as a reimbursement fund, were adopted at Stresa by countries other than Germany and Britain which will have the effect, if not the title, of preferences.

Britain's negative attitude toward the reimbursement fund, as toward the preferences, was not based on any particular regard for the most-favored-nation clause. In fact, the British Government is pursuing a tariff policy directly contrary to it. But Britain moves in a different trade zone from the one in the Danube to which France, Germany and Italy, among the outside powers, yield allegiance. At Ottawa, Britain gave a preference to Empire wheat, and it contemplates other interlocking arrangements which would extend to Scandinavia and Argentina, rather than to Danubia.

But Britain was interested with France in the financial side of the Stresa discussions. So, in fact, was the United States, in spite of its nonparticipation. All three have an investment of half a billion dollars each in the Danubian states, a figure which is said to have "amazed" League of Nations authorities when it was made known in Geneva. It might well amaze them. What has happened is that instead of importing Danubian goods in exchange for their own goods, the industrial nations have been importing evidences of Danubian debt. They have granted loans instead of markets.

The problem has now become a default problem, but at Stresa the creditors decided each to make its own arrangements with its own debtor, arrangements which must some day involve either a scaling down of top-heavy debt, rendered top-heavier by the post-loan increase in money value, or a reduction in interest charges. However, the lowering of tariff walls in non-Danubian nations, together with the adoption of self-help measures among the Succession States themselves, will facilitate the solution of the debt problem by adding to the debtors' resources.

Charm—and Action

IT IS a pleasing picture which comes on the telegraph wires out of Nebraska. Governor Roosevelt, scion of New York aristocracy, is going out among the "dirt farmers," to see farm life "at first hand," so the news story says, and expressing his sympathy for the trials and tribulations which beset the grower of crops "under a Republican Administration."

Of course, the Democratic candidate for President is not putting any emphasis on the fact that the same trials and tribulations that Nebraska knows assail also the grower of crops in Nicaragua and Nigeria. That is not Mr. Roosevelt's rôle. His part is to agree quickly with the farmer who feels that his lot is the worst in the world and can only be remedied by finding a new tenant for the White House.

Mr. Roosevelt is very good in the part. He shakes hands heartily, he seems genuinely sympathetic, he is cheerful, genial and democratic, and he apparently believes something can be done by legislation to improve the lot of the husbandman. His portrayal of the "friend of the farmer" makes an appeal even to those who find his project of raising farm prices without increasing farm production impracticable and self-destructive. His effort to get the farmer's viewpoint wins those even who know that reduction of local taxes or a lightening of the mortgage burden, rather than any congressional "farm relief," offer the best promise of governmental help for the farmer.

This picture from Nebraska may lack action or even any definite assurance of effective action. But it has charm.

At the same time news dispatches bring another picture from Washington. It is of an erstwhile Iowa farm boy working steadily at a desk in the White House. Alert, vigorous, unbowed by harassing burdens of the Presidency, he is holding conferences with leaders of labor and industry, studying measures for meeting the emergency of today, giving orders for the mobilization of national strength to withstand the economic storm.

One of these orders declares a moratorium on the Government's crop-production loans to wheat farmers. Borrowers will be required to repay out of this year's crop only 25 per cent, the remainder being deferred until Congress can pass on further extension of time for repayment.

Another order, saying nothing about sympathy and given somewhat brusquely, perhaps, is for the convening of banking authorities in each Federal Reserve district to find ways of alleviating the conditions under which farm mortgages are held throughout the nation and helping farmers to save their homes.

There is not much of charm about this picture. But there is action.

Curbing the "Octopus"

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT touched on a very tender subject to millions of American investors when, in his Portland speech, he attacked holding companies of the type of the "Insull monstrosity." He was speaking in particular of the light and power business. This has its own special problems, but it has also a connection with the general problem of the holding company, the problem, that is, of its right place in economic society.

Many books are now coming off the press which will help to educate American opinion on the new setup in American industry which has arisen in its midst almost unobserved. One of the best is an exhaustive contribution by two scholars who had already distinguished themselves for their studies of corporation development, Prof. James C. Bonbright and Prof. Gardiner C. Means, both of Columbia University, whose work, called simply "The Holding Company," has recently been published.

The authors, whose analysis takes them through court records, public investigations, and the records of the holding companies themselves, do not suggest that the holding company should be abolished because of the abuses in its use. In their opinion such an approach would be disruptive of modern business organization. When they come to the stage of remedies they urge that legislation should be enacted bringing these economic groups under social control. This seems to them the only alternative to public ownership. They declare:

> The time is coming when the people will no longer submit to this economic dictatorship by a great privately controlled institution, originally conjured up by legislative act, but now becoming more powerful than the Government itself. Useful as the institution is, when properly guided and limited, it may be destroyed by the electorate if our courts and legislatures do not find a way to make it amenable to social control to which the activities of individual business men and ordinary corporations are subject.

Forthright language, indeed; but, before they look at the problem as citizens, the authors have already given data, assembled after much laborious research, which will encourage a similar judgment in others. The greatest enemies of the holding company are not such critics as these two professors, but manipulators who refuse to see the handwriting on the wall.

Editorial Notes

"We experienced a nice uplift in our end of the automobile business," declares the head of a large motorcar manufactory. Pedestrians like to believe the nice uplift will extend to all motorists' manners.

Since California has bought a zoo from San Diego to satisfy a tax bill, it is to be hoped the State does not find itself with a white elephant on its hands.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

One of the Great Senators—The Progressive Movement Toward Roosevelt

CLOSING a letter to me, written nearly a year ago from his home in Yazoo City, Miss., the late United States Senator John Sharp Williams used this quotation from Shakespeare:

> I count myself in nothing else so happy
> As in a soul rememb'ring my good friends;

It was characteristic of the man to express thus the affection for old-time associates, and particularly that he should do so in a way indicative of his intellectual culture. When in the Senate he was looked upon as perhaps the best educated member of that House. Schooled in the University of Virginia and at Heidelberg, he possessed a command of two or three modern languages, and was widely read in world literature. Withal he, particularly in his later days, was a statesman, void of pretense, simple in manner and in habits of life.

You wouldn't have thought it from his looks, nor frequently learned it from his utterances, but he was at heart a sentimentalist and a poet. In practically his last speech in the Senate he said among other things:

> The last address we heard was from a Senator who a few days ago referred to sentiment contemptuously. There is no poetry in the soul of a man who can refer to human sentiment contemptuously. To say that a man is sentimental is to pay him the highest compliment that one man can pay another or that a pure woman can pay a brave man. . . .
>
> The man who does not come out on top and who goes to his destruction voluntarily in the name of God and humanity is the man worthy of other men's adoration. It is not the fellow who refers to sentiment contemptuously and who wants to find dollars, shillings, pence in every proposition that he can present to the public.

His letter to me, from which I have quoted, was apropos of a story I had printed in The Christian Science Monitor concerning an interview I had many long years ago with the fallen chieftain of the Southern Confederacy, Jefferson Davis. I think the comment of this Confederate sympathizer and United States Senator from Mississippi on this interview may be worth printing now.

> My grandfather was Senior Captain of Jeff Davis' Rifles in the Mexican War, and I am writing this letter in the room in the old House where "Col. Davis" always slept, when on a visit to "Capt. Sharp." Of course, I didn't go into all that in my speech at Vicksburg, because I thought it would be in bad taste.
>
> I also read with pleasure your "interview" of the Old Southern Chieftain. I think his turning it off, and your acceptance of the side-tracking, was characteristic both of President Davis and of you. It is rather rare to find an interviewer who is gentleman enough to know when not to persist, without being rudely rebuffed.

Senator Williams retired voluntarily from the Senate, and with his retirement began the representation of the less aristocratic element of Mississippi citizenship in that body. There could have been no greater contrast socially than that between him and Senator Vardaman, whom he had once beaten, but who was later elected. No man more than he deplored the apparent deterioration of the personnel of the Senate, and he retired with this declaration: "I would rather be a dog and bay the moon than to spend one day in the United States Senate after the expiration of my term."

* * *

The Democratic press is very exultant over the apparent procession of Progressives into the ranks of the Roosevelt army. The La Follettes, having been soundly trounced in the Republican primaries of Wisconsin, are reported as purposing to give their support to the Democratic nominee for President. But the La Follette votes have always contributed to Democratic success.

I can remember very well my personal experience with the senior Senator La Follette either in 1896 or shortly after that historic election, when I asked him why he did not come out frankly as a Democrat. His response was that it would destroy him in Wisconsin, and that he could best do his work there as a nominal Republican, though always supporting Democratic doctrines. I think the understanding between him and Mr. Bryan was very complete. At any rate Bryan always looked upon the La Follette organization in Wisconsin as practically a part of his following.

In Iowa, Brookhart, having been defeated in the Republican primaries, announced that he will run as an independent and aid Governor Roosevelt. I am not sure that the ancient apothegm regarding Cleveland: "We love him for the enemies he has made," may not be reversed in the case of Roosevelt and made to read: "We fear him for the friends he is making." For Senator Brookhart has not appealed to the better sense of the nation during his career at Washington, nor for that matter in my judgment has Senator Bronson Cutting, of New Mexico, who, having paid a courtesy call to Governor Roosevelt in his car, is now hailed as a supporter of that gentleman's presidential ambitions.

Senator Hiram Johnson, who played, or at any rate whose friends played, so large a part in defeating Mr. Hughes for the Presidency in 1916, is also alleged to be giving his valuable influence in California to the Roosevelt ticket. It does not appear that he is publicly announcing this new party affiliation, and the Senator can hardly feel a sense of unmixed gratification that his record in the past for chilliness toward all tickets which he does not himself head, should lead politicians to infer that courtesy extended by him to Mr. Roosevelt in California is equivalent to a promise of support.

This is the roster: Brookhart, Norris, Cutting, La Follette, Johnson; that is, accepting the hasty assumption that some of these men are going beyond mere courtesy to the point of support. It was George Moses of New Hampshire who once rather acidly described statesmen of this sort in the United States Senate. No doubt the gentleman from New Hampshire has his own peculiar and interesting opinion concerning this new march of the Progressives into the Democratic camp.

Books of Current Interest

Revolutionary Geography

Van Loon's Geography. by Hendrik Willem van Loon. New York: Simon and Shuster. $3.75.

ONE reason, we suspect, why the perennial schoolboy crept, "like snail unwillingly to school," was because of the ponderous book on geography he carried under his arm. Nor did the contents of his burden serve measurably to lighten the bulk. It was a rehearsal of physiography, economic statistics and relief maps that belied their name.

Now comes a geography appropriately titled, "van Loon's." It is indeed all his own, written in the same graphic style as his other books, notably "The Story of Mankind." His geography is termed "revolutionary," and rarely has a revolution been more welcome. The whole scheme of things has been turned upside down. Brushing aside some imaginary lines drawn by pedagogy, Mr. van Loon takes the whole world as his province. He mixes the dusty annals of geology and economics with sociology and history, presenting the whole with such erudition, simplicity and human interest that the work may well be taken as an introduction to the geography of a new day.

However humorous Mr. van Loon is in what he chronicles, he is always sure of his facts, and these are never obscured by the semicomic illustrations which flow from his pen. He appeals to the eye, to the reason, and to the imagination by his zest and originality. There are 150 pictures, twenty of them in color. There are many maps, three dimensional affairs. The world is no longer just a spheroid. It is an apple transfixed on a knitting needle. We see continents grading down to ocean floors. We see what the British Channel would look like if it should run dry. There is an endless succession of "idea pictures" of wind and water and tides and waves and lakes and rivers and heat and cold that present geography in a light never seen on those lands and seas described in bygone textbooks.

Analogies are numerous and humorous. Half a dozen clean handkerchiefs tell much about the surface of the earth. The Gulf Stream is explained by two steaming water kettles in your kitchen. A plate of soup lets us in on the secret of air currents. Given a soup plate, two saucers and a spoon, this wizard reconstructs the story of the central Spanish plateau. The terminology of geography and many fact-finding instruments employed to chart planetary details are explained so vividly that even the schoolboy with a book like this under his arm must quicken his pace a little. The book is a shining example of how a subject can be made at once interesting, instructive and—delightfully humorous.

Withal it is a world of people, the purely physiographical aspects occupying less than one-fifth of the book. Whether the author discourses on Asia or the Panama Canal there is always the blending of man and his environment. Horses jogging the streets of Bergen shy at a man without an umbrella. Geological, historical and social changes are depicted in a single map. In two sketches we get a poignant glimpse of the old Russia and the new.

Several branches of knowledge are here rolled into one. The effort to outline any subject will, after all, result only in an outline. That Mr. van Loon has been able to cover so vast a field in so satisfactory a manner by means of his rapid-fire style of writing is sufficient justification for the method employed.

A good index and a double-folded jacket, containing on the inside a colorful map of the world, are features.

C. E. M.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Dental Experiments on Dogs

THE Animal Defense and Anti-Vivisection Society will continue to oppose the dental experiments on dogs which the Zurich Congress of the International Dental Federation has now decided to pursue. The society will, through its International Bureau at Geneva, ask animal protection societies throughout the world to register their condemnation of these experiments, and call on members of these societies to ask dentists to dissociate themselves from this revolting competition.

A sum of £300 has been placed at the disposal of the Geneva Bureau for the Protection of Animals for the purpose of offering a prize for the best essay by a qualified dentist on the subject of the uselessness and cruelty of these experiments and the best means of preventing dental decay in man.—*Manchester Guardian.*

Eyes on Germany

GERMANY'S demand for a right to re-arm itself has drawn an extraordinarily severe rebuke from Great Britain. Germany in effect is given notice that by adopting this defiant attitude and threatening to wreck the world disarmament conference, it is sacrificing the support of world public opinion. This should have a sobering effect on the saber-rattling brand of super-patriots who are now telling the German people to rise and assert again the majesty which once was theirs.

Germany has been able to come so far as it has along the road to recovery because for the past decade England, and from a distance the United States, have stood in the path of French fury. Now these new German leaders wish to forget all that. They are afflicted by a sudden delusion of grandeur which leads them to challenge the world and set themselves against the policies and purposes of their friends. The German people are not the first who have been misled by demagoguery of jingoistic patriots capitalizing on national suffering. But the common sense of the Germans may be relied upon to make plain that the martial road toward which they are being counseled is not the one for them.

Unofficial but obviously inspired comment in Berlin on the British rebuke furnishes evidence that the warning signal will be heeded. World opinion will not stand with a Germany that begins to arm for revenge. The British note is also conciliatory. It recognizes a moral need for readjustment of armaments and restrictions under the Versailles Treaty, but insists that this be done through disarmament agencies. Here is ground for resumption of coöperation for peace and an international equality embracing Germany.—*St. Paul* (Minn.) *Pioneer Press.*

Hate in Politics

IT is perfectly astonishing what wild reports some of us will believe about even such men as Herbert Hoover and W. G. McAdoo if they happen to be on the other team. We seem to feel it our duty to believe that everybody on our team is a perfect gift from heaven, endowed with superhuman abilities to cure all the ills of the country, while everybody on the opposing team is Satan in disguise.

We feel it our duty to seize on every scandal someone has imagined about our opponents and pass it along with a few additions. Worst of all, we seem to feel it our duty to hate. We leap into a campaign as we leap into a war, fired by stories that the fellows on the other side are baby murderers. And if the forty-second cousin of any one of us tells us a story, the next time we tell it we'll add, "And I personally know that to be a fact."

Hate is the most senseless thing that could enter into politics, so far as the average voter is concerned. We ought to go shopping for candidates as housewives do for household gear—with appreciation for the good points of all but with firm determination to get the best.—*Lee Shippey*, in *Los Angeles Times.*